G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

tile, for the kindness and merry humor of their bly in the rear.

There was not, however, very much of gay

them quick, eager orders, and set herself to work

base, while the walls themselves are overspread with small ferns, wild strawberries, the geranium, and rich lichens there came a fair com

lemin.

Ilemin. Herri I and Louis of France had sworn to maintain between them the peace of God, and sasillant, who drifted slowly down, writing and then the heron shook off his maintain between them the peace of God, and join in a third crusade for the defence of the brook.

In the front rode a lady, the Lady Guendoen, on a beautiful chestunt-colored Andalusian jennet, with snow-white mane and tail, herself splendidly attired in a dark murrey-colored skirt, passamented with black embroidery, and showel it a surcost or tunic, fitting the body closely a little way below the hips, of blue satin, embroidered in silver with the armosphere, which we bestored, was a superbossabawk, nunooded, so familiar was he with his bright instress, and held only by a pair of slover jesses, corresponding with the silver bells which he sets rode, has a young cavalier, bends bright instress, and held only by a pair of slover jesses, corresponding with the silver bells which we sets the west cannot on the first hand, covered by a doe-skin hawking glove, was set a superb gossbawk, unhooded, so familiar was he with his bright instress, and held only by a pair of the temptation, tho passion, and the death, of slove, jesses, corresponding with the silver bells which he sets rode, was a superb gossbawk, unhooded, so familiar was he with his bright instress, and held only by a pair of the temptation, the passion, and the death, of slove, was set a superb gossbawk, unhooded, so familiar was he with his bright instress, and held only by a pair of the temptation, the passion, and the death, of life and the pattern of the pattern o more than the sweetest music to his soul, and gazing on her with affection so obvious as showed him a permitted lover. He was a poword him a permitted lover. No, I will not I will not hear of it! No, I will not. I will not love you, if you so much as breathe it to me again, Aradas!"

"That were a penalty," said the young man half sadly smiling; "but, can you help it, Guenthough well cut were not recorder and the complete trust in that sir" she said. "One won her wager.

plexion was too much sun-burnt and weathercan do anything—everything—by trying."

Altogether he was, however, a remarkably attractive-looking person. He sat his horse superbly, as a king might sit his throne; his every motion was perfect majesty of grace; and when he smiled, so radiant was the glance lighting up the dark face, that he was, for the lighting up the lighting up the dark face, that he was, for the sum the sum the sum the sum the sum the sum that the sum the sum the sum that the sum the sum that th

and when he smiled, so radiant was the glance lighting up the dark face, that he was, for the moment, actually handsome. He was dressed in a plain, dark hunting suit, with a bonnet and learner of the same hue, and untanned deer buskins, the only ornament he wore being a long blue scarf, of the same color as the surceat of his mistress, and embroidered, probably by her hand, with the same bearings. The spurs in his buskins, however, were not gilded, and the light estoc, or sharp-pointed hunting sword, which hung at his left side, showed by its form that he had not yet attained the honors of knighthood.

Aradas de Ratcliffe was the heir male of a line, one of the first and noblest which had settled in the lake country, in the beautiful vale of Rydal, but a little way distant to the northward from the lands of Sir Yvo de Taillebois. His father, a baron of great renown, had taken the cross when far advanced in life, and proceeding to the Holy Land with that disastrous second crusade, led by Conrad III, the German Emperor, and Louis VII of France, at the summoning of Pope Eugene III, had fallen in the first encounter with the Infidels, had dying under shield, knight-like, had left his infant son with no other guardian the clanging cry.

All when he smiled, so radiant was the eight and the clanging cry.

All who had settled in the first encounter with the Infidels, had dying under shield, knight-like, had left his infant son with no other guardian the clanging cry.

All who was and that her can be with the recan be now that and if you don't the come up, perhaps is at hand even now; and—and—well, if I am worth having, I am wor German Emperor, and Louis VII of France, at the summoning of Pope Eugene III, had fallen in the first encounter with the Infidels, and dying under shield, knight-like, had left his infant son with no other guardian than his mother, a noble lady of the house of Fitz Norman.

care. She carolled this morning no blythe old Saxon ballads, as she kneaded her barley cakes, or worked her overflowing churn; she had this morning no merry word with which to greet the verdurer's boys, as they came and went from her ample kitchen with messes for the hounds to the konnels, or raw meat for the egasses in the mews; and they marvelled not a leading the sumpter mules, lagged considerations. Belief the content of the rest of the train, consisting of grooms, fallowed the kindness and merry humor of their like for the kindness and merry humor of their like for the train, consisting of grooms, fallowed the kindness and merry humor of their like for the pleasure of a loverly tetra-tete; for the pleasure of a loverly tetra-tetee; for the pleasure of a loverly tetra-tet

There was not, however, very much of gay ety in the manner of either of the young peoresiless, and unable, as it seemed, to settle herself to anything, coming and going from one place to another, without much apparent object, and, every half hour or so, opening the door and gazing wistfully down the valley, toward the grave, low tone, though it was full the air with his back downward, his wings flapand gazing wisitiffy down the variety loward in shadow on the blow of Artana the bear head had bent his way.

It must have been nearly ten o'clock, in In truth, like Jacob of old, when he served I

It must have been nearly ten o'clock, in those unsophisticated days approaching nearly to the dinner hour, when something caught her eye at a distance, which instantly brought a bright light into it, and a clear, rich color to her cheek; and she clapped her hands joyously, crying, "I am so glad! so glad!" Then, hurrying ing into the house, she called to the boys, giving the desired spurs; and the bloody wars, which the called to the boys, giving the desired spurs; and the shores of the sister. were in progress on the shores of the sister island, though fierce and sanguinary enough green rushes, and decking the walls with holly to satisfy the most eager for the perils and hon-branches, the bright-red berries of the mountain ors of the battle-field, were not so evidently faors of the battle-field, were not so evidently faash, wild asters, and such late wood-flowers as vere do by the monarch, or so clear from the
isstless mood which had possessed her.

What was the vision that had so changed the
tenor of her mind?

Winding through one of those green lanes—

Winding through one of those green Kings of Jerusalem, which was now tottering to its fall, under the fierce assaults of the Mos-

"Don't trust in that, sir," she said. "One can do anything—everything—by trying."
"Can one, Pardie! I would you would sho

Have pity on the poor, And God will bless your store. Have pity on the poor! Stand crouching from the blast With gaunt and shivering form The orphan at the gate Have pity on the poor, And God will bless your stor

Have pity on the poor! Bind up the broken heart. He "lendeth to the Lord," Who openeth his door: And God will bless your stor

Have pity on the poor! At Plenty's threshold stands. Give, of your bread and wine Throw open, wide, your doo Have pity on the poor.

Have pity on the poor! Uncheered, unclad, unfed. For Want may grimly stand Some day, at your own door Have pity on the poor, And God will bless your store

Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1855. For the National Era.

THE EMIGRANT AND THE CHILD. BY NYLEHAU.

There was a small, rusty-looking man, with sleek, cropped hair, sitting in a back seat on one of our Western railroads. He wore a dingy sort of straight-brimmed cap and a red waisteoat, buttoned up to the chin, which, with a quick, uneasy glance, and a shrinking air of perplexity, very different from the free and easy, athome-like manner of the unmistakable Americans around him, sufficiently bespoke foreign birth. In fact, he seemed rather dubious of the way in which he was going, and was constantly protruding his head from the small window next him, and making desperate efforts to get it back again, raising the somewhat painful get it back again, raising the somewhat painful doubt, as to whether it might not be accidentally taken off, picked up on the road, and adver ised "to be called for."

It was a hot afternoon, and the gray masse of dust whirled around inside the car to the motion of the train. Gentlemen, with their places of destination on little yellow tickets stuck in their hat-bands, read newspapers, with lugubrious countenances perfectly impervious to dust or heat. Ladies veiled out the dust, rocked to and fro, and jolted along in grim silence. Little children covered with perspiration slept on their plush seats, or consoled themselves with sweetmeats. And the blacken-ed and inexorable engine in front sped fiercely on, dragging along its burden of life, separating friends and lovers, breaking long ties of rela ionship and association, or perchance carry ith the same relentless rush, whooping and uning in the exultation of its iron strength. Stations were gained and left far behind, Stations were gained and left far behind, people got out and went, no one knows where, and others came and presented new faces in their place. The sun which had gathered in brightness from the whole expanse of the pale blue sky, and burst in a water spout of light, glistening on the heated rails, and concentrating on the foreigner's rusty coat, now sank glaring in sullen red mist, and cast a flush on his coun tenance as it found him still rushing gloomily

on with the train.

Involuntarily he turned from the uncongenia faces near him, and gazed upon the landscape, as if he hoped to find in it some traces of the land he had left. But endless fields of Indian corn, and meadows thick with tree stumps, seldom gave him any trace of resemblar his fatherland.

A monotonous forest, always shutting out the A monotonous forest, always shutting out the distance, sometimes closed around the track, and sometimes opened upon little white, pertlooking houses, that seemed to squint at him through their half-closed green blinds, but too glaringly reminding him that he was thousands of miles away from happiness and home.

Everything was terribly American. There was America in the zig-zag fence by the road

side, that wriggled past in interminable contor-tions. There was America in the tall girdled tions. There was America in the tail girdled forest trees, that stood scathed, and bare, and blackened with fire, in scattered groups, enclo-sing a peculiarly American log cabin, or stand-ing solitary and alone, sun-dials to mark the

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1855.

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The profit of th

fore, into the evening sky. And the little stars came out, one by one, in their marshalled or-der, until the whole sky was broken out into

Still the child slept on. A tall, gentlemanly ooking personage, with huge whiskers and good-natured expression, now approached, and accosting Hans, was about to take away Linie when he perceived that she was asleep.
"Well, this is unlucky, certainly," said the gentleman, sitting down on the vacant seat next Hans. "I am afraid she has troubled you,

'Oh no," interrupted Hans, eagerly; "she ish a very quiet shild, I assure you." "You ought to see her when she is prove "You ought to see her when she is provo-ked," said the gentleman, laughing, "and you would probably alter your opinion. However, if she is the least trouble to you"—— "Not in der least," cried Hans, "I vill hold her safe, very safe."

"As I was about to say," continued the gen leman, smiling, perhaps the remnant of his augh, perhaps at the German's anxious expres-"if such is not the case, I shall have to roul le you to keep the child until she wakes, for the Doctor recommends that she should not be abruptly aroused from sleep."

the gentleman, sauntering carelessly away.

Hans regarded him with a jealous look, as one who was about to deprive him of the only

presentiment, that something which betokens to the soul of man a coming disaster, as a cloud in the sky tells of a storm, that peculiar feeling now cast a shadow over the face of poor Hans. A vehement shriek from the locomotive aroused him from his dreamy lethargy. "My God," exclaimed a voice near him "

It was but the echo of his inmost heart. It was the bursting of the storm upon them. An electric shock of wild fear ran like lightning through the car, and the paleness of death was shadowed on the horror-frozen countenances of the passengers. A heavy shock, followed by a desperate yell of frantic terror, awoke the child. Hans clasped her, and clung convulsively to his seat. A moment they were hurling and bumping along the road, and then, toppling for an stant with an awful shriek of women, they al went crashing and rolling down—down into the leep ravine. Still, in deadly fear, Hans heroically lings to the child and to his seat. A huge tree comes banging and splintering through the shat-tered car, right upon the German and his charge. A moment more, and their fate is inev-itable—when quick, quick as thought, the noble fellow shields her with his body, and the hard inexorable death does not touch her. Hans is truck-but the child is saved. * * *

The moon hung clear and vivid in the cent of the blue vault, and the gray landscape lay of the bine vanit, and the gray landscape lay cold and faded beneath, as lay the mangled body of poor Hans. A silent group stood around, and, while gazing upon him, inwardly thanked God that their lives and the lives of their friends were not the sacrifice required. For the bulk of the car hung arrested by the opposing tree, and all save one were thus providentially rescued from the fate of that poor emigrant.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT As to the Power of the President to Remove fro

o the Boston Evening Transcript, will not fail o interest all our readers to whom tenure of office is a matter of interest. As we feared, the Court have dodged the question-but all we wish to say is well said by our friend Peter.

LETTER FROM "PETER SCHLEHIML." WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1855.
DEAR TRANSCRIPT: The Supreme Court hav Dear Transcript: The Supreme Court have decided the case of Goodrich vs. the Secretary of the Treasury, but have left, as we feared they would, the great question as to the power of removal undecided. In their opinion, the Court say, that a question of great delicacy and importance had been argued at the bar with great research and ability, which, however, in their view of the present case, they did not think it necessary to express an opinion upon; but that whenever it should come before them in such a manner as to render it imperative on

their view of the present case, they did not go any the runaway negroes are the worst part of Sun any the progress of eivilization.

He turned laway again from the uncongenial sight, almost sick at heart. Everything suggested utter is oldston, and brought it home to him, that he was as utterly uncared for and unnoticed, as the blue fly that buzzed past him in the sunshine.

As he drew back his head, his astonished gaze fell upon the most delicate miniature of a little hand in the word; lying softly in his own to force the parmynt of a salary, the Court thought it not distinguished. As he drew back his head, his astonished gaze fell upon the most delicate miniature of a little hand in the word; lying softly in his own to force the parmynt of a salary, the Court thought it not distinguished foreigner looked up, and met a pair of lustrous black eyes, looking compassionately into his own. The hand and eyes were parts of the most fairy-like little form the foreigner had ever seen. For a moment, the max he would have done an older person.

Why do you look so sorry?" said she "Are you sick or hungry?" said she "Are you sick o

the lessening the centralization of power in the hands of the President.

REMARKABLE SCENE IN THE MASSACHU-SETTS LEGISLATURE.

A Slaveholder and a Fugitive Slave Confront ed-Their Speeches about Slavery.

Boston, Feb. 15, 1855. The Representatives Hall was the scene, o ast Tuesday afternoon, of a remarkable spec last Tuesday afternoon, of a remarkable spec-tacle. The occasion was a hearing, before the Committee on Federal Relations, of parties in-terested in the passage of a personal liberty bill. Mr. Wendell Phillips opened the discussion in temperate language, and was followed by two Boston lawyers, who spoke eloquently and to the point. As the last of these concluded, the hearing, if he desired to say anything on the

Thereupon all eyes were turned eagerly upon a thin, swarthy man, of perhaps thirty-five or the Order by the District Deputy, Mr. ---; I forty years of age, who arose and stepped forward to the Committee's table. He bowed to Secretary, paid the quarterly dues of my Countition, compromise, or guaranty, on the subject to the desk of the Grand they may mean, they say nothing of any recognition, compromise, or guaranty, on the subject to the desk of the Grand they may mean, they say nothing of any recognition, compromise, or guaranty, on the subject to the desk of the Grand they may mean, they say nothing of any recognition, compromise, or guaranty, on the subject to the desk of the Grand they may mean, they say nothing of any recognition to the desk of the Grand they may mean, they say nothing of any recognition to the desk of the Grand they may mean, they say nothing of any recognition to the desk of the Grand they may mean, they say nothing of any recognition to the desk of the Grand they may mean, they say nothing of any recognition to the desk of the Grand they may mean, they say nothing of any recognition to the desk of the Grand they may mean, they say nothing of any recognition to the desk of the Grand they may mean, they say nothing of any recognition to the desk of the Grand they may mean, they say nothing of any recognition to the desk of the Grand they may mean, they say nothing of any recognition to the desk of the Grand they may mean, they say nothing of any recognition to the desk of the Grand they may mean they may the Chairman, and commenced in rather a low tone, when the audience, with a simultaneous movement, flocked towards the speaker, and Hans.
"I am much obliged to you, to be sure," said tone, when the audience, with a simultaneous tone, when the audience, with a simultaneous tone, when the audience was tone, and movement, flocked towards the speaker, and seated themselves as near as possible. He appeared embarrassed, and indeed acknowledged 200 in number. The presiding efficer. Mr. peared embarrassed, and indeed acknowledged that he was "kind o' skeered," (that was his Barker, of New York, said: "Before proceedfriend he possessed in all America. For it was as if Hans—alone on a vast cold and dreary sea—had suddenly found a buoy which every succeeding wave threatened to sweep from his grasp, and leave him again weltering in the uncongenial element.

Very sweet looked Linie, as she slept on, dreaming of aught but the dark fate that was dragging them on to such a terrible destination.

The began by saying, that when he come to Boston, much less to find himself speaking in the Legislature of the State. He thanked the Committee for the privilege, and immediately began upon the old story of the happy condition of the slaves, as compared with the poorer classes of the North; stated that his slaves had six pounds of meat ner week, with hominy, rice, &c., and of the proceeding that when he can be for a moment allowed or entertained.

Suppose a man should claim that he has a legal instrument signed by you, containing your was to examine each person in the hall, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they had taken the third degree. Those who had not received it were taken into an anter-room, questioned, or the whole of your farm—a "compromise" or the whole of your farm—a "compromise" to that he was "kind o' skeered," (that was his last when he left home he did not expect to come to Boston, much less to find himself speaking in the Legislature of the State. He thanked the Committee for the privilege, and immediately began upon the old story of the happy condition of the slaves, as compared with the poorer classes of the North; stated that his slaves had six pounds and instructed further in the mysteries of the Corder as the business to be transacted could be for a moment allowed or entertained.

Suppose a man should claim that he has a legal instrument signed by you, containing your "recognition" of his claim to a certain portion or the third degree. Those who had not received it were taken into a certain portion or the whole of your farm—a "compromise" to the third degree. Those who had not received it were taken into a certa of meat per week, with hominy, rice, &c., and lived about as well as himself; that great progress was now making in the religious educa-tion and privileges of the slaves; that there were many slave preachers, who were allowed to preach, "standing gide by side with the mis-sionaries;" that the slaves had no responsibility and no thought—"we do their thinking for

them."
"We cannot blame you," said he, "for pro-

and said: "There is an uneducated colored man, a fugitive slave, present, who has expressed a wish to answer the gentleman who has just spoken." And in the midst of applause, Lewis Hayden, a merchant tailor, well known in this city, stepped forward. He was neatly and simply dressed. He has a fine head, inside and out, and he proceeded, as nearly as I can remember; in these terms: "I am happy to have heard the brother who has just spoken; I say 'brother,' though I suppose he don't claim any relationship to me. [A laugh.] He says the runaway negroes are the worst part of this, but if you ever desire to send a delegate to such a Pandemonium, you must select some other person besides your sincere friend and fellow townsman,

Moses Eames.

To the W. P. of Council 274.

OLD FOLKS AT CHURCH.—On Sunday last, (says the Barre Patriot,) Mrs. Mary Farrar, of Petersham, celebrated her one hundredth birth to day by attending meeting at the Unitarian Church. She appeared in good health, rose and says the runaway negroes are the worst part of slaves. You have, most of you, seen, Fred. Douglas and some others of us; and if we are

From the New York Tribune.

HINDOOISM RAMPANT. The Barker conspirators, now in session at gracuse, seem to be carrying things with a

high hand, as the following letter will show. So far as veracity is concerned, any man who knows him will take Moses Eames's simple word before the oaths of the whole batch of Hindoos, from Chauncy Shaffer down to Daniel

Ullmann':

Reception of a Member of the Legislature in the Hindoo Council at Syracuse.

Armany, Feb. 14, 1855. DEAR SIR: Yours of the 8th inst., containing

a certificate of my election as a delegate to the State Grand Council of the so-called Know the point. As the last of these concluded, the chairman of the Committee announced that he was informed that a slaveholder, and owner of fifty slaves, was present, and that they should be glad to extend to him the courtesy of a hearing, if he desired to say anything on the now in session in the city of Syracuse.

I presented my credentials at the place of

> one who had not taken the necessary oaths of a third degree member.
>
> Before proceeding further, they inquired of each member for whom they voted at the last state election. All those who had not voted the Ullmann ticket (and there were about eight who had not done so) according to the instruction in the sole occupancy and use of it, are fully and unequivocally guarantical to you! who had not done so) according to the instruc-tions of the Grand Council, last fall, were re-

will free and deliver them all to you. The South—that is, the slaveholders—know and admit that slavery is a great evil. [Applause, and exclamations of 'oh! oh!'] You judge of the slaves by the specimens you see here. But I tell you that them that runs away is the worst of the lot," and much more to a like effect. When, after having spoken some fitteen minutes, he concluded somewhat in the following terms: "Now, I'm some skeered like, and I don't want to take up much of your time." ["Go on, sir, we are happy to hear you as long as you desire," from the Chairman.] "Now, I'm willing to meet any man single handed on this subject, and I think I can convince him. I thank you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, for the privilege of addressing you."

"I the window, "a.c., ac.

By this time, the meeting was in a complete successors of the present day,) were Anti-Slavery, and, so far from demanding any such "recognitions, comprosite the meeting was in a complete successors of the present day,) were Anti-Slavery, instead of Pro-Slavery, and, so far from demanding any such "recognitions, comprosite the meeting was in a complete successors of the present day,) were Anti-Slavery, or instead of Pro-Slavery, and, so far from demanding any such "recognitions, comprosite the meeting was in a complete successors of the present day,) were Anti-Slavery, and so far from demanding any such "recognitions, comprosite the meeting was then a general rush for the platform where I was standing. Some of the foremost seized my collar, but, by the exertion of a few personal friends, I was saved from further violence, by being with great haste, escorted down a private stair-way, while others closed the doors and kept back the mob. When I reached the street, Mr. Barker advised me to go to my hotel, and I think I can convince him. I thank you, and left Syracuse in the first train.

I know not what you and the Council may think of this, but if you ever desire to send a delegate to such a Pandemonium, you must and the absence of all constitutional "recog

Petersham, celebrated her ope hundredth birth-day by attending meeting at the Unitarian Church. She appeared in good health, rose and stood unsupported during the singing, and, after the congregation was dismissed, remained to join in the communion service. In the same slip was her brother, Capt. Joel Brooks, who is in his ninety-seventh year. In another part of the House was Mrs. Bethiah Covel, who is in her ninty-first year. The thermometer stood in the morning only two degrees above zero, and a strong wind blew from the northwest through the day. Several were present who had seen the day. Several were present who had seen nearly eighty winters, and several others further advanced in life would have joined the congre-gation had it not been for the extreme severity

Total - - 53,183 The total numbers for the last eight years are as follows:
Total landed in the Province is 1851 - 41,076

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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mentary, and I will not mar its significance by offering any. To look and listen to the product to them, in relation to slaves or Slavery, are found in the instrument, nor any such words as on a colored slave, in the persons of these two men, was such a sermon as neither Whitefield implies "recognition," "compromise," or "guaranty." The only phrases (as will be shown) lishment or maintenance by Government, are "bills of attainder," laws "impairing the obli gations of contracts," and the der "liberty, without due process of law. is no constitutional "recognition" of these, not "compromise" with them, nor "guaranty" of them, but the very reverse, namely, the prohibetion of them in the States. The only "guaranty" in the Constitution is that of "a repub-

ible with Slavery.

A double absurdity, therefore, at the onset, is justly predicable of the pretence that Slavery ational, or that it contains recognition compromises, or guaranties, in its favor. For, in the first place, it supposes a legal nullity, a nonentity, (to wit, legalized Slavery,) to be the subject of constitutional "recognition, con mise, and guaranty." And in the second place, without any words, phrases, or sentences, in which it is made—for nothing directly to that I presented my credentials at the place of meetings and was introduced to a number of the Order by the District Deputy, Mr.——; I anty, can rest on a basis so intangible

ican form of government," which is income

Order, as the business to be transacted could not, with safety, be done in the presence of any one who had not taken the necessary oaths of the words nor the ideas of "recognition,"

"We cannot blame you," said he, "for protecting them when they come among you, [app aluase] but there's no use in agitating the subject of abolition. Things are not ripe to acknowledge they had committed an subject of abolition. Things are not ripe to acknowledge they had committed an subject of abolition. Things are not ripe to don't want them in Massachusetts; they don't want them in Messachusetts; they don't want them in New York. You had much better use the zeal you are spending in this matter, in providing a way to keeping out the matter, in providing a way to keeping out the matter in providing a way to keeping out the meeting, and introduced by Mr. Barker, who in Januarities and the slaves I ever bought, I bought to rescue them from cruel treatment on other plantions in relation to my vote cast at the explanations in relation to my vote cast at the explanations in relation to my vote cast at the explanations in relation to my vote cast at the explanations in relation to my vote cast at the explanations in relation to my vote cast at the explanations in relation to my vote cast at the explanations in relation to my vote cast at the explanations in relation to my vote cast at the explanations in relation to my vote cast at the explanations in relation to my vote cast at the explanations in relation to my vote cast at the explanations in relation to my vote cast at the explanations in relation to my vote cast at the explanations in relation to my vote cast at the explanations in relation to my vote cast at the explanations in relation to my vote cast at the explanations in relation to my vote cast at the safety of the modern date of the meeting was proceeding to do so, and the slaves are treated unkindly and cruelly.]

It is a mistake and a slander to say that slaves are treated unkindly and eruelly.]

It is a mistake and a slander to say that slaves are treated unkindly as a general thing. William H. Seward," it created a great excitement in all parts of the hall. Some twenty of the modern date of the spea "Throw him out of the window," &c., &c.

By this time, the meeting was in a complete aproar. The presiding officer could not conrol those present, and declared the meeting idjourned for one hour. There was then a general rush for the platform where I was then had they been offered. Mr. Madison's declaration, that they would not have acceptanding. Some of the forement selfied is not declaration, that they would not admit the standing.

and the absence of all constitutional "recogni-tions, guaranties, and compromises," in its favor, from the relation of the Federal Consti-tution of 1789 to the Declaration of Independ-ence, which preceded it, and which still con-tinues in full force. I have already shown (in letters 13 and 14) that the Declaration of Indeletters 13 and 14) that the Declaration of Independence would have abolished Slavery, had it legally existed during our colonial state, that the Declaration was equivalent to a Constitution of civil Government, that Slavery could not legally exist under it—and I demanded "when, legally exist under it—and I demanded "when, where, how, and by whom, was the Declaration of Independence repealed, disannulled, or repudiated, as a foundation of our State and National Governments?

Having since considered the Articles of Confederation and the State Constitutions, and traced the history of the legal tenure of Slavery down to the present time are represented in the state.

down to the present time, we are prepared, in reverting again to the Declaration of 1776, to at firm, distinctly, that it still constitutes an essen-tial element of AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, insomuch that the Federal Constitution of 1789 could not have contravened its fundamental and self-evident truths, and, consequently, could Immigrants to Canada was greater last year than it had been since 1847, while to the States it was much less. Before 1837, the Provinces received more British immigrants than the United States, and it may be the same rule is to work again. Here is the number of immigrants that arrived at Quebec last year:

From England - 18,175
From Ireland - 16,168
From Continent of Europe - 11,637
From Lower Ports, &c. - 857

39,176

and dying under shield, knight-like, had left is infinit son with no other guardian than his mother, a noble lady of the house of Fitz Norman.

All eyes were instantly turned to the direction of the shout, and every heart bounded at the sight of the quarry.

Whoop! Diamond! whoop!" cried the bounded of the shout and every heart bounded at the sight of the quarry.

Whoop Diamond! whoop!" cried the bounded of the whole realm for the aspirant to the household of Sir Yvo de Taillebois, as the finest school in the whole realm for the aspirant to thoor in arms.

Here, as page and eaquire, he had served meadly lewnty years of his life, first following his lord's stirrup, until he was perfect in the seo fh his arms, and old enough to wield them; then, fighting in his train, until he had rowed himself of such atten fidelity and valor, that he became his favorite attendant, and most trusted man-d-tarms.

In feudal days, it must be remembered that family to serve his paschoo under a noble or knight of lineage and renown; on the contary, it was both a condition that must be undergone, and one held as an honor to both parties; as omnet so, that barons of the greatest man and vastest demesnes in the realm would often solicit, and cateem it as a high favor, to know almost landless knight, whose extraordinary provess should have won him an extraordinary provess should have experienced in the should be brought

sof de Taillebois to the heir of the proud sale states of de Taillebois to the heir of the proud shows and the mirrored lake. One of these now came sweeping over the scene, cast and now they had ridden forth on this bright and now they had ridden forth on this bright and now they had ridden forth on this bright and now they had ridden forth on this bright and now they had ridden forth on this bright and now they had ridden forth on this bright and now they had ridden forth on this bright and now they had ridden forth on this bright and now they had ridden forth on this bright to the mirrored lake. One of these now came sweeping overhead, and toward it tower-which to care. She carolled this morning no blythe old Saxon ballads, as she kneaded her barley cakes, or worked her overflowing churn; she had of worked her overflowing churn; she had of the proud the proud the proud that the mirrored lake. One of these now came sweeping overhead, and toward it tower-ed the contending birds. The heron, when he saw that he was pursued, uttered a louder and harsher cry, and began to scale the sky in great aerial circles. Silent, in smaller circles, tower-ed the contending birds. The heron, when he saw that he was pursued, uttered a louder and harsher cry, and began to scale the sky in great aerial circles. Silent, in smaller circles, tower-ed the contending birds. The heron, when he saw that he was pursued, uttered a louder and harsher cry, and began to scale the sky in great aerial circles. Silent, in smaller circles, tower-ed the contending birds. The heron, when he saw that he was pursued, the mirrored lake. One of these now came sweeping overhead, and toward it tower-ed the contending birds. The heron, when he saw that he was pursued, the mirrored lake. One of these now came sweeping overhead, and toward it tower-ed the contending birds. The heron, when he saw that he was pursued, the mirrored lake. One of these now came sweeping overhead, and toward it tower-ed the contending breat in great are stream to the mirrored lak victorious yet, neither vanquished. Now! now! the falcons are on a level with him, and again rings the clanging shriek of the wild water-bird, and he redoubles his last effort. He rises, he out-tops the hawks, and all vanish in an instant from the eyes of the pursuers, swal

lowed up in the depths of the great golde cloud.

the air with his back downward, his wings flapbreast, and his sharp bill projecting upward, perilous as the point of a Moorish assagay. The falcons both above him, towering for the swoop, Aradas' "Helvellyn" the topmost. He pointed to the birds with his riding rod the pointed to the birds with his rights at his triumphantly, and glancing an arch look at his mistress. "Helvellyn has it," he said. "Palestine or no Palestine, on the stoop!"

"On the hawks!" she replied; "and Heav-

en decide it!" "I will wear the glove in my casque in the kings of Jerusalem, which was now tottering to its fall, under the fierce assaults of the Mosteria.

Henry II and Louis of France had sworn to

won her wager.

The hour of the noonday meal had now fully

clanging cry.

All eyes were instantly turned to the direction of the shout, and every heart bounded at protection for her husband, in case he should

politics of the slaveholding and non-slavehold-

ing sections of the Union has given birth, it

may seem strange that two politicians, separa-

ted from each other by this very aftagonism

as widely as the poles, should yet be found ap-

parently standing together on a common plat

With what satisfaction the South shakes

hands with the North! How complacently

Pro-Slavery embraces Anti-Slavery! "If Sen

ator Wilson's emphatic response to our inqui

ries," says Mr. Ellis, "does not check the

progress of the enemies of the American Party.

in their mischievous attempts to identify our

The reader at once asks, how can Light and

Darkness dwell together? How can opposites

stand side by side? How can the Anti-Slavery

agitator and the Pro-Slavery quietest affiliate

with each other? How can a Senator who be

lieves Slavery the paramount question, and an

editor who holds that it is, and shall be, no

Question at all, occupy the same political plat-

North, denounced by Vespasian Ellis as "Ab-

dition fanatics," has replied to certain inquiries

inions, or renounced them? Is he deceived.

We must examine the correspondence itself

and in the light of the circumstances that called

Mr. Wilson has long been understood to oc

apy a prominent position among those desig-

ated distinctively as Free-Soilers. He bolted

he nomination of General Taylor, because he

ccepted the Buffalo platform; he presided

United States, by a Know Nothing Legislature.

naturally awakened deep concern in that large

ortion of the Know Nothing Order, which ig-

ores the Slavery Question, aspires after wha

called, by pro-slavery men, "Nationality,

slave States. Especially was the shock felt in

he fact, as damning proof that Know Nothing

ism at the North is, after all, Abolitionism in

ing to a Party, seeking national success by

now he was beset with entreaties by day and by

might furnish materials for rebutting the accu-

sations of the Administration Press in Virginia

tagonism which exists and must exist between

a question which does not admit of an answer

satisfactory to both North and South. Let us

Senator Wilson. "I fully recognise the doc-

Senator W. "I do not entertain the opini

Slavery as it exists under State Laws."

Senator D. I am with you there.

hat Congress has any power to interfere with

Senator W. "Every man who believes in

God, must believe that there is a law paramount

to all human law, and that law is to be obeyed

by men in public and private life, rather than

oath to support the Constitution of the United

n Massachusetts does not embrace the question

of Slavery among those for the regulation of

Senator D. Ah! that's just the point. I

have told my friends that; thank you for your

between Freedom and Slavery, but as the pro-

pounder of the questions evidently intended to

would have stood fairly chargeable with parti-

sitions of the Constitution, or resign.

which it was formed."

see whether Senator Wilson of Massachusetts.

and Senator Dawson of Georgia, do not agre

entirely on the four points.

Senator Danson, So do I

or is he willing that the South should be de-

eived?

disguise.

Party with Abolitionism, we underrate the

telligence of the People of the South!

lic national repudiation of the Declaration which no one will pretend. which no one will pretend.

On this point, it is sufficient to state the plain, historical facts of the case; to open the Declaration, and let it speak for itself; to note down its authoritative enunciations of self-Deciaration, and let it apeak for itself; to note down its authoritative enunciations of self-evident truths; to receive, as the supreme law of the land, the very foundation of our State and National Governments, the axiom, that "all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" that, "for the security of these rights, Governments are instituted among men." rights, Governments are instituted among men."
It is enough to know, that not one of our State
Governments, nor the National Government,
has pretended to repeal, or to set aside, this,
our primary Constitution of Government, and
that every returning Fourth of July witnesses
the enthusiastic re-affirmation of these self-evident truths by the mass of the people, equivalent to a selemn ratification, over again, on their lent to a solemn ratification, over again, on their part, of the original Constitution of the United States, which first made them an independent nation, and organized them together as the people of the "United States." The Nation was born then; the "Union" was formed then; for it was the age of "Representations of the "Union" than the age of "Representations of the Transfer of the states." it was the act of "Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled." The same Nation still lives; the same Union still continues; the same Declar still stands. It was our Constitution at still stands. It was our Constitution at first; it is our Constitution still. The Constitution of 1789 annuls not one iots or tittle of it; it only adds to it the minute details of forms of organization, for perfecting, not annulling, its original design. It is impossible that such a Constitution should contain "compromises" with Slavery, "recognitions" of its legality, "guaranties" of its security.

To suppose this, would be to suppose that the Constitution of 1789, was designed to subvert and overthrow the Constitution of 1776, which we know was not the fact for in that

which we know was not the fact-for case, a despotism, and not a republican form of Government, would have been organized. To accuse the Federal Convention of such a design, is to accuse them of treason. To convict them of making "compromises" with Slavery, without such a design, would be to convict them of Inners. them of Innacy. To suppose that the people would knowingly accept such a Constitution, would be to suppose that they intended to subvert the liberties they had just achieved, which

[REMAINDER OF LETTER XXV NEXT WEEK.]

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1855.

THE TWO WINGS OF THE ADMINISTRATION PARTY. Evil associations corrupt good manner The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer must take care, or it may become demoralized by the party necessity that constrains it to excuse the action of its brethren of the Administration party in

It will be recollected that the platform of that section is an omnibus, accommodating all sorts of passengers. In its January Convention it resolved, as usual, that Slavery is an "evil," and that it is a duty to "use all power clearly given by the terms of the National Compact, to prevent its increase, to mitigate, and ultimately eradicate it; then, that each State is supreme over its domestic institutions; finally, in favor of the Baltimore platform.

The Whig press of the South of course finds nothing but Abolition in the first resolve. Why not? Does any Abolitionist go further? What is the doctrine of the party committed to political action against Slavery? That it is an evil and that it is the duty of freemen to use all powers clearly given by the terms of the National Compact, to prevent its increase, to mitigate, and finally eradicate it. And it nev of the State over its domestic institutions and disclaims with as much earnestness any purpose to interfere with State rights, as does this wing of the Administration party in Ohio, so tenderly embraced by the Richmond En-

And yet, see with what charity this press explains and excuses a declaration, which, if made by Free-Soilers, it would deem incendiary "It will be seen that, while the resolutions or

they are not as malignant and mischievous, as the Whig press, relying on telegraphic reports, had represented them. While regarding Slavery as an 'evil' and avowing it to be 'their duty the national compact to prevent its increase, &c., they at the same time recognise the doc trine that 'to each State belongs the right to regulate its own internal affairs, to hold and maintain an equal and independent sovereignty with each and every State, and that upon these rights the National Legislature can neither legislate or encroach.' Is not the denunciation of Slavery really emasculated by the qualifying reference to 'power clearly given,' &c., and by the subsequent language we have quoted above 2"

The Richmond (Va.) Examiner, a paper not a whit more loyal to Slavery than the Enquirer, but with little sympathy for the Adminstration, has not the same reason for exer eising charity towards the Ohio Convention After conceding that there is a little more " nationality " in the " Northern Democratic party" than in any other considerable body of politicians in the free States, it scouts the no tion of looking for orthodoxy on the Slavery question in any party at the North. The

the understanding ever uppermost and alive in their mind, that the alliance is to last only while the most jealous self-respect shall tolerate it. "There are two conditions necessary to the continuance of this alliance. The first is a

continuance of this alliance. The first is a scrupulous observance of all the safeguards that are drawn by the Constitution around the domestic institutions of the States. The second is a friendly abstinence from all indirect assault and censure upon those institutions, which is often more insulting, if not injurious, than direct attack through the forbidden agency of Covernment. stantly remind us of our unworthiness of his the South desires or will tolerate.

"It is precisely this sort of alliance that

roffered us by the Ohio Democracy.' It proceeds to quote the resolutions of the Ohio Convention, and then pays it the follow-

ing piquant compliment: There is more honesty in downright, ray g. miserable cozenage."

We presume, that should the Examiner the Enquirer change places in relation to the

Administration, the former would become as charitable as the latter, and the latter as pugnacious as the former.

In this connection we beg leave to call the to the following letter to the Sachems of Tam-

DEAR SIR: Permit me to express, through out to the Sachems of Tammany, my thanks

In "devotion to the Union of the States and In "devotion to the Union of the States and their several rights, to the enforcement of all constitutional obligations, to the honor of our flag and the preservation of Democratic principles from all corrupting influences," I am not willing to yield precedence to any man, though I certainly claim none for myself over the Democratic masses of the country. The common object of all earnest Democrats should be to make this sentiment practically efficient in the accomplishment of the ends to which it naturally directs itself.

To preserve the Union unimpaired, and to make it, not merely a constitutional bond, but a living sentiment, the Government which represents it must carefully refrain from every oppressive exercise of power, whether operating

on States or individuals.

To secure the fulfilment of constitutional obligations, it is needful that the Constitution should be expounded in the spirit of equity, ustice, and humanity—in one word, of Democracy—no doubtful powers being asserted, and all needless harakness in the exercise of clear powers avoided. The honor of our flag should be maintained

not only by prompt defence of all the rights of which it is the symbol, against the aggressions of foreign Powers, but by making it the efficient security of freedom and right to all over whom it floats, as they traverse the seas in American

it floats, as they traverse the seas in American ships of war or commerce.

And, finally, the principles of Democracy must be secured from corrupting influences, by a return to the simplicity and frugality, the moderate revenues and light taxes of other and better times, and by boldly and impartially applying those principles to all questions as they arise, without any exception whatever.

Acting to these ends, and faithful to its own grand ideas, Democracy will ever be invincible. Its only real danger lies in turning aside from

ts only real danger lies in turning aside from its only real danger lies in turning these high purposes, and compromising its own noble principles, in order to achieve temporary appropriate or to purchase the alliance of a very respectfully, your fellow citizen,

political Party? How is it that a conspicuous Anti-Slavery agitator, a "higher law" poli-It is doubtful whether the Sachems detected tician, an active member of a class at the the true interpretation of the epistle.-Ed. Era

SENATOR WILSON, AND HIS POSITION.

of said Ellis respecting Slavery, Abolition, and The following correspondence between Ser the higher law, in such a manner as to secure the endorsement of that gentleman? Has Mr. Organ, appeared in the columns of that paper, Wilson ignored his peculiar opinions, modified on the afternoon of the 16th inst. As we were on the afternoon of the 16th inst. As we were them, clothed them in ambiguous languages about leaving Washington for a few days, its sailed to state the truth, the whole truth, nothinsertion in the Era was deferred till our reing but the truth? Has Mr. Ellis changed his

From the American Organ. SENATOR WILSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS. We have just received the answer of Senator Wilson to a letter addressed to him by us two days since, and submit the correspondence to our friends and the public. If Senator Wilson

son's emphatic response to our inquires does not check the progress of the enemies of the "American party," in their mischievous at-"American party," in their mischievous a tempts to identify our party with abolitionis we underrate the intelligence of the people Opposed as Senator Wilson and all the North

was non-committal on the Slavery Question; he voted for Martin Van Buren, because he least reiterate our former opinions on the subject, that the Southern States have less to fear over the Convention at Pittsburgh that nomi n him than from those Forney and Pierc nated John P. Hale; he was known subs Democrats who resolved, at Columbus, Ohio. quently as a thorough, uncompromising advocate of distinct political action against Slavery, ment fully on this subject hereafter. in the ranks of the Independent or Free Dem-

DEAR SIR: Referring you to my editorials or the last two weeks, I have to ask you how far I have correctly represented your views in my comments upon your letter of 20th January, and the articles in the Boston Bee, which I have copied? In other words, Do you or not recognise the doctrine of State rights, so far as to permit the several States to regulate the ques-tion of Slavery in their own mode within their State limits? Do you or not entertain the opinion that Congress has power to interfere with Slavery in the States? Do you or not recognise that "higher law" doctrine, which permits yo as a Senator to disregard the binding obligaas a Senator to disregard the binding obliga-tions of the Constitution? Does the "American organization" in Massachusetts embrace the nestion of Slavery amongst those for the regul on of which that organization was formed?

Editor American Orga Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. Senate.

SENATE CHAMBER, Feb. 19, 1855. DEAR SIR: My answer to your inquiries wil

e brief and explicit.

1st. I fully recognise the doctrine of State
ights, in its application to Slavery, as well as 798, in the main, as I think, correctly set forth

hat doctrine.

The whole subject of Slavery within State nits should be left absolutely to State legisla-

included in my answer to your first. I do not entertain the opinion that Congress has any power to interfere with Slavery as it exists

ocessarily believe that there is a law parabe obeyed by men in public and private life, rather than any human law in conflict with it. But I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States, as I understand the Constitution

conflict with the law of God. If I thought otherwise, I would not take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

4th. The American Organization in Massachusetts does not embrace the question of Slave-

was formed.

The people of Massachusetts have fixed opin ions, in which most of the members of tha organization fully concur, against the suppor allowance of Slavery by national legislation

tates where it exists.

While they do not seek to impose these co while they do not seek to impose these convictions and opinions upon their fellow-citizens of other States, or to proscribe them for not fully concurring in those convictions and opinions, they will submit to no dictation or proscrip-

claim for the opinions of her people all the freedom of utterance, and all the influence upon the action of Congress, and the administration of the Government, which a Senator from Virginia can claim for the opinious of the people of the ancient Dominion.

convey the impression to his Southern brethren that they are the issues, it is clear that had Mr. Vespasian Ellis, Esq. Wilson limited his answers to those points, he Compromise measures of 1850, an opponent of cipating in a game of deception. He evidently the agitation of the Slavery Question. He is in the habit of denouncing Abolitionists in the of the People of Massachusetts, demanded-somecolumns of his paper, and of stigmatizing the thing more—and yet his new Party also had Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North, as "high-er law fanaticism." He claims for the Ameri-then, must be considered an attempt to satisfy Anti-Slavery party. Can the Enquirer point to anything in it exceptionable in doctrine—or the Examiner, to any phrase insulting to the South? Will they not both admit that it is entirely in harmony with the resolutions of 1798?

LETTER FROM SENATOR CHASE.

The following letter was sent by Hon. S. P. Chase, of Ohio, to the Committee or the New York Tammany Society, who invited him to be present at their celebration on the 8th of January:

Anti-Slavery public, but in such a way as to the Union; that it is the great bulwark of the throw as few impediments as possible in the Constitution and the Union, against "higher law fanaticism" on one side, and nullification fanaticism on the other. And the assumption he makes from day to day, in his "Organ," is, that the American or Know Nothing Party has resolved to "ignore" or "sink" the Question of Slavery, and is pledged to resist its agitation.

The Connecticut Know Nothing Party has resolved to "ignore" or "sink" the Question of Slavery, and is pledged to resist its agitation.

Mr. Wilson is an opponent of Slavery, an highest interests of the master and the slave enemy to the Compromises of 1850, an agitator of the Slavery Question. He has been accus- be relieved from all "connection with and responsibility for Slavery."

tomed to denounce slaveholders and pro-slavery men in his speeches, and to stigmatize the promen in his speeches, and to stigmatize the pro-slavery sentiment of the South as "lower law fa-naticism." From the year 1848 to the year 1854,

Party; but, the friendly sentiments we enterhe stood in the front rank of those who held that tain for Mr. Wilson must not prevent no from the hope of the slave, the triumph of the cause saying, that the statement is without that clear of Human Rights, the preservation of the Cause of Human Rights, the preservation of the Union, and the promotion of the best interests of the country, lay in the organization and consistent action of a Party of Freedom, pledged to agitate the Question of Slavery, pledged to resist the aggressions of Slavery, pledged, openly, unequivocally, without compromise, evasion, or postponement, to noot Slavery out from the Federal Jurisdiction, and place the Federal Government on the side of Human Liberty, so as to promote without interference with State ness, precision, boldness, and emphasis, which ought to characterize the definition of the posi tion, policy, and aims, of Anti-Slavery men. Nor do we feel satisfied with the qualifies ion which immediately follows:

"While they do not seek to impose these convictions and opinions upon their fellow-citizens of other States, or to proscribe them for not fully concurring in those convictions or opinions, they will submit to no dictation or proscription from any body of men or section of the country." Now, it is not for us to say what the People of Massachusetts intend to do or not to do-bu

on one point we claim to speak for Anti-Slave ry men, who have undertaken the work of over turning the Slave Power. We certainly do not intend to impose our opinions and conviction upon our fellow-citizens, but we do intend to nforce and disseminate them, until they shall be sanctioned by that Public Opinion which is the source and main-spring of Law; and, while we do not proscribe others for not concurring n our opinions and convictions on this para mount Question, we will not aid in keeping political power in their hands, we will not consent to act with them on other questions, at the expense of this great question, on the single consideration of being allowed to think as we please. On the contrary, we shall steadfastly oppose them, organized under whatsoever form hey may assume, no matter what their profes sions of liberality and toleration, so long as they ignore the Slavery Question, or do not "em brace" it not only "among," but as chief among the questions it may be organized to

If Senator Wilson mean this, he has unfortu nately failed to make his meaning clear. If he does not mean it, his position is not what his antecedents authorized the Public to expect. We are not captious, but we are concerned at the unmistakable tendencies of all the influ ences of this New Order. Senator Wilson means to be true to his Anti-Slavery convictions; but he knows, he feels, every moment that representing, as he does, a Party which, according to his own averment, even in Massachusetts, "does not embrace the Slavery Ques tion," he is involved in obligations to other ob jects than that of opposition to Slavery, to other nterests, to other associations, than Anti-Slavery interests and associations. If he fail always to harmonize his antecedents and convictions, as an Anti-Slavery man, with his obliga-

in him, but to a false position, and to the naked impossibility of reconciling contradictions For his own sake, and for the sake of the cause with which he has been identified, we could wish he had said to those who importuned him for a letter, "Gentlemen, what I have been, I am; and what this is, you shall know from my speeches and votes in the Sen-

tions and necessities as a Know Nothing Sen-

ator, it will be owing to no want of intention

Since the foregoing article was written, Mr. Wilson has made a speech in the Senate, in which, it is said, he made a full and forcible exposition of his Anti-Slavery views, in a mantional success to a Party which "does not em- from sin, and of sinning no more. In fact, we brace," or which sinks, this Question.

can lay hands upon it, regretting that it cannot go out in the number of the Era that conand is now hoping to carry the elections in the tains his letter. We shall take his speech, not this? Could we not be more virtuous, that they his letter, as exhibiting the true spirit and pol-Virginia, the Administration press holding up icy of the Senator.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

on, he was besieged by Southern brethren of Pacific, with triple routes, passed the Senate e mystic Order. For the first time, he must on Monday, by a vote of twenty-four to twentyhave felt the serious embarrassment of belong- one. It provides for the construction of a northern, a middle, and a southern road-in sinking the Slavery Question. We can imagine all, six thousand miles in extent. The company or companies proposing to construct each night, to say something, write something, that road are to have an immense tract of land, made up of alternate sections, twelve miles wide, on both sides of each road. The United and other Southern States. At last, the device | States is to pay for the annual carriage of the of a correspondence was hit upon; and now, we | mails over each road for the period of fifteen beg the reader to observe how carefully the in- years, at the rate of \$300 per mile-amounting quiries of Mr. Ellis are worded, so as not to draw in all, to \$1,800,000 per year; and also the Mr. Wilson into any disclosure of the real an- ordinary rates for the carriage of munitions of war, which is estimated to be the annual sum him and his Southern brethren. There is not of \$2,000,000 more. The making of the contracts for the construction of the road is in trusted to the Secretaries of-

Notwithstanding the project received twen ty-four votes, there were not probably five Senators, if any, who regarded it as practicable in its present shape. Some were unwilling to trine of State Rights in its application to Sla- have their names placed on record against this great enterprise, however objectionable or visionary the form which it has assumed; while others, it is suggested, were governed by personal and political considerations less laudable Proposing the construction of three roads, con ractors, under fear of ruinous competition yould be hindered from bidding for the construction of any. The idea of building six thousand miles of railroad through an uninhabited tract, in the present financial depression

any human law in conflict with it. But I see the country, is the merest moonshine. othing in the Constitution of the United Its concentrated energies and resources States, as I understand that Constitution, which a single road are necessary to make it practicaequires me, as a Senator from Massachusetts. ble, and inspire hope for its consummation The absurd project of triple roads owes its origin to the desire of some politicians to make o do anything in conflict with the law of God. If I thought otherwise, I would not take an selieve to be in favor of a road to the Pacific and yet not wake up the ire of Slave Propa gandists, who are resolutely fixed against the no objection to such an abstraction, so long as ocation of a single route whose eastern teryou admit your obligation to obey the requiainus is as far north as St. Louis—the most outhern point which can be taken without Senator W. "The American Organization perilling the whole enterprise.

The bill also, besides other objections, pro posed to confer on the Secretaries an enormou power to make the contracts, which in this in stance should he reposited in Congress. This objection was pertinently urged by Mr. Chase and, together with others, probably determine is and Mr. Sumner's vote against the bill its passage gave unusual satisfaction to the ends of Senator Gwin, whose aid in securing he adoption by the Senate of a bill entitled 'An act for the construction of a railroad to he Pacific," may incline the scale in his favor

n the Senatorial election now pending in Caliterprise, which shall link the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and make the wealth of Asia tributary to us, must be suspended, because Slavery dictates to commerce and emigration the form it shall assume, and the interests shall advance! A consideration so short-sight ed and grovelling never swayed ancient Ro in the construction of those roads which spanned all Europe, and whose traces are no et offaced by the ceaseless wear of the cer

"BAM."

I. He came out from the darkness Of a world without a star,
Where the seething hosts of Erro
Make on Truth eternal war—
With the best blood of all nations

II. With the strength of the old Titans Now ennerving every limb-With a voice that for all ages

> As unslumbering as vast,— You behold him with the pall Of a woman on his cheek, And you see him arm in secre III.
> By the world-renown'd asylum

Who the mystie sign obey, To the open eye of Day Yet-yet they guard the old portals Which our Fathers oped betime To the blood of every nation And the creed of every clime

They! who give not e'en the warning Of the serpent ere he smite:
They? who travel like the poison
Of the pestilence that kills,
But who light no beacon-fires On the ramparts of the hills: They the guardians of that Freedon Which for ALL our Fathers won

So the condor guards the Andes; So the vulture guards the sun. Ab not not -Who would be worde Of the freedom we possess, Let them make its blessings greater, Not declare its franchise less—

Lot them come with hearts trans Turn in stubbornness away.—
Throw your pass-words to the breezes!
Let your lips be free agen! Who would win the name of patriot

Must first of all be MEN. Louisville, Ky., Feb. 5, 1855.

A BEAUTIFUL APPEAL.

We are permitted to print the following ad ess, from the pen of an accomplished lady of ank in England, circulated privately in manucript among her friends. It is at once beautiul and complete, and must awaken deep sym pathy for the unfortunate class referred to.

ellow-creature is the absolutely necessary con dition of love for God, and that the forgivenes of sin is bound up with our having loved much. All experience of amendment attests the trut of this principle. Apply it, then, to the case of fallen women. Towards whom can they exer cise such affection as the Gospel speaks of? Towards the authors of their ruin? Towards their associates in guilt? Towards those wh repudiate them as outcasts, or would ignore their existence? If the impure could love the innocent, if they could feel "virtue in her own ner which satisfied the friends of Freedom, and form how levely," might they not offer that disappointed all others. We rejoice. No true tribute? No, it would be rejected as insult, it Slavery as paramount, will seek to secure na- the means, the very possibility, of being freed say, let them remain unconverted, rather than We shall publish the speech so soon as we they should pollute our atmosphere; it is enough care. Is there no higher Christian grace than might be less vicious? Dare we not, after making it possible for them to love us, by tender ness, succor, and consolation, allow them t love us-to see in our eyes the witness of holier kindness than they have yet known Yes; let us give sisters to the sisterless, and, hrough that blessed sympathy, God to the God

ganization, indispensable; but what profiteth all without charity? Gratitude is the answer of heart only to heart : it resolves itself int rayer to God and service to man. The grand secret of redemption, divine or human, lies in the words, "Who first loved us." Go forth then, woman, strong in that faith; go forth to earn even more than to teach; and if you have ever felt a common bond of fallibility between you and these degraded ones, recognise it now Whilst humbly thankful for your happier lo lay your privileges at the feet of those who ave forfeited theirs, and take upon you thei burdens; so shall all be brought nearer to him who gave himself for us, the just for the un-

THE PRESS AND THE NEW PARTY.

Judging from the silence or non-committal m of a large portion of the press of the free States, or its friendly attitude towards the new Party, we infer that its conductors have either een intimidated by it, or drawn into its ranks. The newspapers that openly and pertinaciously oppose it, such as the Tribune, Post, and Indeendent, of New York, are exceptions. A few of the Independent Democratic papers, scorning all compromise or non-committalism, have efined their position unequivocally in opposition, and have been made to suffer for it. he rest, we regret to say, many are silent while a few positively aid and abet the Order Uncompromising against the violation of Hu man Rights in the case of colored people, they give themselves little concern about their proposed violation as it respects Foreigners and a ertain class of Religionists. Unsparing in their enunciations of the old parties for their subervience or non-committalism in relation to Slavery, they are abounding in charity for the new Party, although it is notorious that, as a national organization, it adopts precisely the same policy. Ridiculing the notion that the battle of Freedom was to be fought in the ranks of Parties with slaveholding and non-slave holding wings, and whose bond of union, for this reason, was a compromise of the question of Slavery, they now fondly imagine that in the new Party, composed of the same antagonistic forces as its predecessors, the cause of Freedom is destined to speedy triumph. How long shall such infatuation continue? Meantime we are grateful for words of en

ouragement from some of our editorial friends. Our cotemporary of the Brandon (Vt.) Post. ending us a club of subscribers, says: "I have about all I can attend to, to keep my own paper affoat, but I will find time to do something for the Era. Your stand in relation to the Know Nothings—the last dodge of the Slaveocracy—has induced me to do this

He subscribes himself-" yours for ius

Justice to all ave, that is the true idea. hicago, writes :

"Allow me to say that your course in regard to the new political combination, styled Know Nothings, approves itself to my best indgment. Had you allowed yourself to be drawn into the measures of that Party, the effect would probably have been to disband our Anti-Slavery or

The editor of the Kenosha (Wis.) Dem

in a letter us, sustaining the course of the Era. makes a remark which applies but too exten-"It is no uncommon thing to find able, ea

nest men, who are radical, right, bold, zealous in behalf of some great reform, on other points just as boldly and zealously working against the very principles of their own action in the former case." Let us hope that the mischievous delusio which has blinded and led astray so many hon

est minds, may soon be dispelled. CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION. Tuesday, February 20, 1855.

Mr. Cass addressed the Senate at very consideration erable length, in justification of the interpreta-tion he had given to the words of Lord Claren-don in relation to the understanding between France and England touching matters of nation-

Mr. Mason followed, also at great length, and while admitting that Lord Clarendon had the right to place his own interpretation on his words, still he (Mr. M.) must be permitted to show a series of acts at war with such declara-tions, and went into a history of interference on the part of the British Government in relation to the Sandwich Islands, Ecuador, and Peru, and other localities.

Mr. Clayton rose to speak, but an effort was made to postpone the further consideration of the subject, with a view to take up the bill in

relation to allowing a credit of three years on rail-road iron; and a brief discussion ensued, in which road iron; and a brief discussion ensued, in which
the question to postpone the further consideration was lost, on a vote of yeas and nays.
Mr. C. then addressed the Senate at length
upon the subject introduced by Mr. Cass.
The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and, after a brief
period spent therein adjourned. period spent therein, adjourned.

The bill granting lands equally to the several States, for railroad and school purposes, was

laid upon the table.

A bill was passed to amend the graduation act of the last session.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the was further considered in Committee of the Whole. An amendment to appropriate \$300,000 for continuing the Treasury building was adopted, and also an amendment appropriating a like sum for the extension of the Post Office building. Numerous other amendments were proposed, and but few of them adopted. The Committee rose without disposing of the bill.

Wednesday, February 21, 1855.

A resolution was passed, altering the dail our of meeting from twelve to eleven o'clock ntil otherwise ordered.

The Senate concurred in the report of th oint committee of conference on the disagre

The bill to extend to railroad companies eredit on iron imported was again taken up Many amendments were offered and discussed hey were designed to make more stringent reg ations for securing the objects contemplated.

The debate was continued until the hour

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Mr. Fuller reported a bill regulating the carry ing of passengers in steamships or otherwis and, after explanation by him, it was passed.

Mr. Breckinridge, from the joint committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments to the bill providing for the payment of such creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Congress of September 9, 1850, made a report thereon; which was read.

He said he did not intend to detain the House with a speech. By the report it would be seen

with a speech. By the report it would be seen that the Senate receded from all its amendments, except the sum. The amount proposed, originally, by that body, was \$8,500,000. The House reduced this to \$5,650,000. The Senate receded to the extent of \$750,000, and the report of the committee recommended \$7,750,000. The amendment of the House, requiring Texas to abandon all her claims, was retained in the bill. After a long, patient, and deliberate investiga-tion of the entire subject, they felt justified in recommending this adjustment. He repeated his firm belief, that the proposed adjustment was the best possible one for the United States, considering the perplexity of the question. It

Congress not do what is now recommended.

Mr. Haven, a member of the committee, also
made an explanation of the action of the committee of conference, and the views of the question as taken by the committee, as shown by he report.

Messrs. Giddings and Campbell both partic pated in a discussion with Mr. Howe, in which the whole matter of the annexation of Texas

ects of animadversion by the two former gen lemen, during which several gentlemen rose t call for order, and some confusion prevailed.

Mr. Howe demanded the previous question Mr. Haven desired to express his opinio upon the bill.
Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, did not like t

have two speeches made in favor of the report and the gag applied by the previous question to all speeches against it, and moved to lay the report on the table.

Mr. Hamilton renewed the motion to lay o he table, Mr. Washburne having withdrawn it, nd demanded the yeas and nays; which wer

The motion to lay on the table was disagree to—yeas 46, nays 129.

Mr. Haven then resumed his request for the withdrawal of the demand for the previous question, wishing an opportunity to set hi

Mr. Howe declined to withdraw it. The previous question was then seconded, as ne main question was ordered on the adoption of the report of the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted vote of 123 yeas, to 77 nays.

Mr. Cobb, from the Committee on Publ

Lands, reported a bill granting lands to Alabama, in aid of the construction of certain rail tages which would accrue not only to Alabam but to the General Government, by making th

Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Hibba in the chair,) and resumed the consideration the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Various amendments were acted on.

The Committee rose, and the House adjournments were acted the committee rose, and the House adjournments were acted to the committee rose, and the House adjournments were acted to the committee rose, and the House adjournments were acted to the committee rose, and the House adjournments were acted to the committee rose, and the House adjournments were acted to the committee rose.

Thursday, February 22, 1855.

SENATE. Mr. Stuart offered a resolution recon the erection of a building in Michigan for the reception of prisoners confined by authority

on the Judiciary.

Mr. Chase presented several petitions from citizens of New York, in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act, of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories. H

ganization, and throw our movement back for the consideration of the invalid pension bill commendation that the Senate concur in the

Mr. Hamlin hoped the Senate would not co cur in the report of the Committee on Finance, but insist upon its former amendments. The House amendments, however, were agreed to; which passes the bill. Mr. Clay called up the bill extending the redit on duties on railroad iron.

Mr. Pearce opposed the bill. He did not like

to depart from our revenue system, to grant temporary relief to railroad companies, and protract the time when we shall manufacture better and cheaper iron than we can get abroad.

American railroad iron is now eighteen per cent. better than foreign. We injure, by this bill, the establishments for the manufacture of railroad iron in this country. These amount to a considerable number, and some of them are

a considerable number, and some of them are very extensive.

After further discussion by Messrs. Bell, Cooper, Brodhead, Toucey, Bayard, Clay, Wells, Seward, Chase, Stuart, and others, the bill was passed—yeas 25, nays 18.

The consideration of the bill providing for a final settlement of the claims of officers of the

revolutionary army, and of the widows and orphans of those who died in the service, was resumed. After being amended verbally, it was passed—yeas 26, nays 15.

The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the erection of a building for the accompany of the treasury. modation of the custom-house and other publi offices at Cleveland, Ohio. The House bill authorizing the purchase o

onstruction of four additional rewas considered and paseed.

The bill providing for holding United States courts in the Northern and Southern districts of courts in the Northern and Southern districts of:
Florida, in case of the sickness or disability of
either of the judges of the districts, was passed.
The House bill respecting a collection district
in Oregon was discussed, during which much
sharp shooting on points of order took place,
when, on motion of Mr. Dawson, no quorum
being present, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF PERPENDING TYPES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The report of the joint committee of confer ence on the disagreeing amendments of both Houses to the bill for the relief of the purchasers and locators on swamp and overflowed lands

A bill was passed, organizing the District of Columbia Insane Institution.

Mr. Middleswarth ineffectually appealed to take up and pass the Senate bill giving additional lands to the soldiers of the war of 1812. The birthday of Washington, he said, would thus be patriotically commemorated. He gave notice that he would, on Tuesday next, move the con-

The bill granting lands to Alabama, in aid or railroads in that State, was tabled—yeas 97 nays 75. The House then went into Committee on the

civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Among the amendments adopted was an appropriation of \$10,000 to enable the President to provide convenient accommodations and medical assistance for sick and disabled American seamen, at or near Havana, with the tion of the country.

The sum of \$100,000 was appropriated, to

put a cast-iron dome to the Capitol An amendment appropriating \$200,000 for the continuance of the Washington aqueduct as rejected.

Mr. Edgerton offered an amendment refund

ing the duties paid on railroad iron permanently laid down between June 30th, 1853, and July 1st, 1856, and admitting dyes, dyewoods, dyestuffs, and unmanufactured wools, free.

The Chairman ruled it out of order, on the ground that it proposed a radical change of the revenue laws. His decision was sustained yeas 76, nays 68.

Mr. Walbridge offered an amendment admit ting coal duty free. Ruled out of order. Mr. Cobb proposed one extending for four years the time for the payment of duty on rail-

road iron. Ruled out of order. The Committee then rose. subject, reported a joint resolution appropriating \$200,000 for the completion of the Washington National Monument. Many gentlemen desirwere made, and the House adjourned

Friday, February 23, 1855.

SENATE. A motion was made by Mr. Brown, that, the House concurring, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House be directed to adjourn their respective branches of the National Legislature at 12 o'clock, midnight, on Saturday, the 3d of March.

tion, that if the hour of adjournment be fixed beforehand, legislative business would be finished by that hour.

Mr. Stuart moved to lay the motion on

The question recurring on the passage of the resolution, a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Rusk, Gwin, Badger, and Toucey, participated. The resolution was eventually agreed to—

veas 28, navs 13, It was announced that Mr. Jones of Ten see, Mr. Cass, and Mr. Bell, will, on Monday next, present to Congress the sword worn at the battle of New Orleans by General Jackson, and

Armstrong.

The bill to protect officers and other persons was then taken up.

The bill provides that if a suit be common to the common transfer of th in any State court, against any officer of the United States, or other person, for any act done

olothed with circuit powers.

Mr. Wade considered this bill, as designed to again introduce the agitation of Slavery into a Nothings, because he was guilty of being born abroad, and had not spit blood enough to reconstruct the support of the supp that the session couldn't pass by without agita-tion. There is not a word or line in that bill, having any reference to the Fugitive Slave Act. Mr. Badger. Yes, there is. The word color in the phrase "under color of law." [Laughtec.]

orty years, and was never objected to before. Mr. Wade has recently become the champion Mr. Douglas. The Ohio Senator's passion is not against this bill, but against the Constitution of his country. I go for the law, because the Senator from Ohio does not; for putting down rebellion and preventing anarchy.

Mr. Wade. My State disbelieves in the con-

a Supreme Court to settle questions of constitu-tionality.

Mr. Wade. Does the Senator from Illinois believe that the States have any rights, if the Federal courts pronounce the Fugitive Slave Law constitutional?

States. The reserved powers States may legislate upon, and upon those only; the former they have relinquished. When I have to come here to prepare myself, and with an intention to violate the Constitution, I will rather stay at home. I will not then degrade myself by coming here. (To Wade)—What were your Anti-Nebrasks men? Were they not Maine Liquor Law men? Know Nothings, meeting in secret conclave, and bound under illegal oaths concocted at midnight, smiling at those they meet, while preparing to stab them.

not Anti-Nebraska. There is a unanimity of

and the Nebraska. There is a dissimility of sentiment in Massachusetts on that subject, and I accord with it.

Mr. Fessenden. The bill comes here so strong that we can do nothing against it. If the Sentator from Illinois can draw any consolation from the election in New Hampshire, last year, and the election in New Hampshire, last year, and the election in New Hampshire.

the election in New Hampshire, last year, and in the late elections in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and in New York, he is welcome to it. Did Know Nothingism produce all this?

Mr. Douglas. I did not agree to the Kansas. Nebraska bill on the principles imputed to me. Mr. Fessenden. If you didn't, others did. All the free States went one way.

Mr. Weller. California went for the Nebraska bill. Six candidates, of all parties, were Nebraska.

Mr. Fessenden. I forgot about the State west of the Rocky Mountains. Illinois was Anti-No. Mr. Douglas. Illinois was not Anti-Nebraska

John Moore was a candidate against whom the Anti-Nebraska men poured out all their spite, because he refused the State House to the lecturers. They denounced him in the most violent language, through their newspapers. He lent language, through their newspapers. He had every ism opposed to him, and yet got a majority of 3,000 votes.

Mr. Fessenden. Per contra, look at the Illinois Legislature, giving leave to Mr. Douglas's

colleague to stay at home. But to return to the bill. The Senator from Illinois asket whether we would go against the Constitution by refusing to pass this bill to carry its provis ions out. I answer, there are measures which may be constitutional, and yet perfectly odious to a free constituency. When odious measures are proposed to carry out constitutional pro-visions, we are not bound to assent to such

After further remarks by Messrs, Chase, Toucey, Walker, Benjamin, Stuart, Cooper, and

Bayard.
Mr. Butler said this bill came to the Committee in a regular manner, supported by petitions from District Attorneys, Marshals, and Judges of the Federal courts. The Senator from Connecticut drew the bill by order of the committee.

I said, when it comes to this, that a law of danger to the persons of the officers to whose execution it is committed, something must be

law so much against public opinion, but I drew
this bill in hopes of subserving the Constitution.
Mr. Butler. The papers were handed to Mr.
Toombs to draw up the bill, but in his absence
Mr. Toucey took the initiative.
Mr. Wade. I thought the bill had inception

a Southern latitude.

Mr. Butler. (Notwithstanding being called to order.) I now say that it is not so.

Mr. Wade. Then what I said first was true,

that it came from Northern men.

Mr. Douglas. I am at a little loss to under stand the motives of the Senator from Ohio His point is to make out that this is the most monstrous measure ever brought forward. If the bill be monstrous, how can Northern men excuse Southern men for an infamous act He does not choose to arraign a Southern man. He says, you may go to extremes if you'll let me demagogue, falsify history, and cater to the prejudices of my people at home. I had trust-ed that among gentlemen there would not be charges for political purposes under the name of philanthropy, which the authors knew were se when they made them. Why, then, this onslaught upon the Senator from Connecticut and myself, at this time? I rejoice that as a Northern man, born at the North, with no sympathies, no interests, save what Northern men have in the whole country, that I did introduce the "Kansas" bill. Washington Territory was admitted in 1853, leaving her at her as to Slavery. One year afterwards I brought in the Nebraska bill, the very same. Why, then, this denunciation? The first was a Whig doctrine, which that party embodied as to the Washington Territory, under the platform and banner of General Scott. You turn against he Nebraska bill, because thereby you can get men into power, who otherwise would never be elevated to office. It is hypocritical, and you know it to be so. I have thrown it into your teeth a thousand times. The game is to dis-solve the Union. There is not an Abolitionis

why? The Constitution recognises Slavery. If you do not accept this element, it is your duty to go for the dissolution of the Union. It is at the bottom of the scheme you have in view. Nebraska you do not care for. There is not a principle in the Nebraska bill that was not in the Washington bill. This Union cannot be preserved except by fidelity to the Constitution. stitution. Shall we be true and loyal to the Constitution? If so, we shall support all laws which emanate under the Constitution. We will admit new States to have such laws as they please, while they do not violate the Constitution. While Virginia or any other State Mr. Brown supported this, on the ground of the immoral effect which an encroachment upon Sunday would produce; and upon the considerations were kicked out of the Whig party, and rejected by the Democratic for not being sufficiently honest, and who finally, by fusion, got into pow-er, to speak for the North. You do not deny

your representatives came here by Know Nothing votes. [To Mr. Fessenden]—Do you know a representative from Maine, who came here with a Know Nothing vote against him? Mr. Fessenden. The question was Nebraska

Mr. Douglas. Show me a Nebraska who was elected by a Know Nothing vote. Mr. Seward. Mr. Morgan, from my district. Mr. Douglas. There was a bogus lodge in

Know Nothing without swearing to tell a lie.
Mr. Fessenden. Do you apply this to me?

that district.

Mr. Seward. If there was, I did not know t. I do not believe it, and know nothing about Mr. Douglas. It is well known the people of United States, or other person, for any actuons under law, or color of law, of the United States, the defendant may remove such suit to the United States court, sitting in that circuit, and United States court, sitting in that circuit, and United States court, sitting in the district, in the court tify the mistake. All this pretence is for po-litical purposes. I can forgive the Senator from Ohio for his vociferation—his indigna-tion. His term is about to close, and he does this to combine all the isms, and ride into power again; but the race is almost run. They call us traitors. To what—to the Constitution? No, to the North. A man that caters to a section will sail by every current, betray every friend. Sir, (to Mr. Wade,) I am ready to meet you as a Northern man, on Northern soil, to

discuss this question.

Mr. Gillette. I regret to trespass, but inasmuch as my colleague has figured in this de-bate, I feel it due to present the true sentiments of Connecticut upon the subject which has been precipitated upon us. It would be more con-genial to me to sit in silence; but when a propsition which I cannot approve of, and measure osition which I cannot approve of, and measures injurious to humanity, are proposed, I cannot help speaking. The Senator from Louisiana has made aggression the burden of his speech. I shall speak within the record. I call the attention of the Senate to this very District, for which all the States are responsible. [Here Mr. Gillette read from the laws governing the District of Columbia.]

Mr. Dawson. These laws are as obsolete as the Blue Laws of Connecticut—never enforced

the Blue Laws of Connecticut—never enforced here. I do not want such a false impression to

Capitol I In answer to Mr. Rusk—I did not see it,

was going to say. (To own up, gentlemen; y bill, and what each oth bill, and what each oth it. I do not say it in but personally. I verily of traitors.

Mr. Chase moved the nays 30, yeas 7. Mr. Pettit ridiculed Mr. Petut rainculed to iguty, and gave a dissa Scandinavians, Norman dals, the Gracchi, &c.
Mr. Wilson was reaprovision of the Constit to the existence of Sla Columbia or in the Te States, and he and the constitution of the constitution of the existence of the constitution of the const

NO. 426.

were determined to a istence wherever it was u gress, and they desired that responsibility. He petuity of the Union, a Fugitive Slave Law sh Fugitive Stave Law sh
the provisions of the Cor
ried out by the States th
Mr. Weller said, if M
to carry out the provisio
he would go hand in hat
heard him charged wit
He was glad that such
[Mr. Seward followed given in full next week. Mr. Bayard. Some S their logislation, endeav of the United States and sity of such a bill as this and fails to prove his lation renders the present officer otherwise can full to the laws of the United

can carry their points as there must be a dissolut done something toward murder—now they are resist the laws of Congr Mr. Sumner. It is no 11 o'clock this mornin 11 o'clock this morning, seats. This is the day private claims. There is bills unheard—sacrificed most edious forms. The gy for Slavery at home, when you hunt a man wand skill to secure his fr. Rusk. Point out which speaks of Slavery.

Mr. Sumner read the has been ably discusse. Ohio and others. By the debate, it is a bill to Slave Act. Mr. Rusk. If the office

are not to be protected, Mr. Sumner. So say There is neither the wo " in the Constitution a Senator from the chains of the slave. So Fugitive Slave Law as equally conscientious, bunconstitutional. Thereby side with the "held antying the same privil Citizens from the free S State, have been put in stances sold.

Mr. Butler. Do you your statement? Mr. Sumner. I do. her Legislature, clai that clause, and Congre ate under that clause. that on the "persons he has a similar right to in the right of Congress to named clause. This F

just as it is unconstitut may prop it up by decision an act, so defiant of the any court down to obl have arraigned whole they have endeavored t beas corpus and trial by of this atrocions enactn nugatory, as they are t into Congress when yo of Columbia, and which to-day. Let us alone Slavery where it was our National flag did move to strike out the ert an amendment pro the Fugitive Slave Act of In answer to Mr. Sumner said : No

Mr. Butler. The gen that instrument. Mr. Sumner's ame nays 30, yeas 9. ions taken under this United States courts, wa This debate was co YEAS—Messrs. Adam Senjamin, Bright. Brov las, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Iowa, Jones of Tenness

on, Pearce, Pettit, Ru

Slidell, Thomson of No ler, and Wright—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Brain senden, Gillette, Sewar Wilson—9. ilson—9.
The Senate then adj HOUSE OF REP Among the many restanding committees, very of the act for the bet property on steam and establishing a telegraph tween Mississippi and Mr. Benton, and a bill nominations, were refer the Whole on the state Mr. Perkins, of Lou-from the Committee of Sollers's resolution call public interests, what was of the meeting or confer Ministers at Ostend, and was in obedience to the iretary of State, what s

passed.
Mr. Letcher, from the Colt patent and oil discharged from the furth subject, on account of the On motion of Mr. Hou into effect the treaty betr and Great Britain, on concluded February 8th, Mr. Jones, of Ten the expiration of the co

Mr. Giddings wished to the bill, but objected and he thanked God oming in, when the gag The trenty has rela

nties paid on railro Chairman (Mr. Hil out of order, but hi

was going to say. (To the Free-Soilers)—Now own up, gentlemen; you knew all about this shill and what each other were going to ay on it. I do not say it in my Senatorial capacity, intersonally. I verily believe you are a band and the House presented a strange of it. I do not say it in my Senatorial capacity, intersonally. I verily believe you are a band of traitors.

Mr. Chase moved the Senate adjourn. Loatmars 30, yeas 7.

Mr. Posts in the discase of State soveraighty, and gave a dissertation on the Romans, Seadinavians, Normans, Saxons, Goths, Varadals, the Gracchi, &c.

Mr. Humber moved to postpone all prior business, with a view to take up the Post Office appropriation bill, alluding to the brief space all over the most fellows fast; and was irravocably opposed to it.

Mr. Banks said, in reply to Mr. Witto and Mr. Wilson was ready to carry out every provision of the Constitution, but was opposed to the existence of Slavery in the District of Columbia or in the Territories of the United States, and he and those who acted with him were determined to abolish it there. They believed they shared the responsibility of its active own promise tariff bill, with alterations proposing the advance wherever it was under the control of Congress, and they desired to relieve themselves of that responsibility. He carnestly desired the persponsibility of its active to be reduced about 20 per cent. to be reduced about 20 per cent. The number of articles paying of the Union, and thought that if the Pogitive Slave Law should be repealed, that the provisions of the Constitution would be carried on the wind star; the provisions of the Constitution would be carried on by the States themselves.

Mr. Wellow and the constitution would be carried on the wind and the constitution would be carried on the wind and the constitution would be carried on the wind complete the provisions of the Constitution would be carried on the wind complete the provisions of the Constitution would be constitution, be would go had not have the constitution

o carry out the provisions of the Constitution, ie would go hand in hand with him. He had eard him charged with being a disunionis e was glad that such was not the case. Mr. Seward followed. His speech will b

yen in full next week.]
Mr. Bayard. Some States have recently, by their legislation, endeavored to render the laws of the United States nugatory; hence the necessity of such a bill as this. One State imprisons sity of such a bill as this. One State imprisons as a felon him who asserts his right to property, and fails to prove his title. Such State legislation renders the present bill imperative. No officer otherwise can fulfill his duty in reference to the laws of the United States. If these States to the laws of the United States. It these States can carry their points against the United States there must be a dissolution. They have already done something toward this, through mobs and murder—now they are attempting further to resist the laws of Congress by legislation.

Mr. Sumner. It is now near midnight. Since

from the President, accompanied by a letter from the Minister from Peru, respecting the Lobos Islands controversy. Read, and, on motion of Mr. Mason, ordered to be printed. Also, a message from the President, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Interior. 11 o'clock this morning, we have been in our seats. This is the day usually set apart for private claims. There are seventy-five private fills unheard—sacrificed to Slavery, in one of its communication from the Secretary of the Interior, recommending certain appropriations.

Read, and referred to the Committee on Finance. Also, a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report in relation to the survey of the Isthmus of Florida.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. bills unleard—sacrated to Salvery, it will a most odious forms. There is a seeming apology for Slavery at home, but that apology fails when you hunt a man who has the intelligence and skill to secure his freedom.

Mr. Rusk. Point out a word in that bill

which speaks of Slavery.

Mr. Summer read the caption of the bill. It The diplomatic and consular bill was then read.

Mr. Mason explained the bill, and, after a brief discussion, in which Messrs. Brown, Clayton, Benjamin, Badger, and others, participated, the bill was passed precisely as it came from the House. has been ably discussed by my friend from Ohio and others. By the admission of this whole debate, it is a bill to bolster up the Fugitive Slave Act. Mr. Rusk. If the officers of the United States

are not to be protected, repeal your law.

Mr. Sumner. So say I. "Repeal your law."

There is neither the word "Slave" nor "Slavery" in the Constitution. The bill is reported a Senator from the North, to bind anew the hains of the slave. Some Senators regard the Fugitive Slave Law as constitutional; others, equally conscientious, believe it to be utterly unconstitutional. There is another clause, side by side with the "held to labor" clause, guarantying the same privileges and immunities in all the States, and to the citizens of each State. Citizens from the free States, in more than one tate, have been put in prison, and in some in-

A resolution was offered, requiring the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of increasing the salaries of steamboat inspectors at Wheeling and Nashville; and another, directing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for five years for water-rotted hemp; another, for printing 10,000 copies of the reports of surveys of the railroad to the Pacific; for the report of Mr. Louden, civil engineer, of the survey railroad route from Puget Sound, by Fort Hall and Great Salt Lake, to the Mississippi river; and the report of John C. Fremont, of a railroad route from the head-waters of the Arkansas river, into the State of California, together with the maps and plats accompanying Mr. Butler. Do you embrace South Carolina your statement? Mr. Sumner. I do. South Carolina has, by her Legislature, claimed the right to interpret that clause, and Congress has no power to legis-late under that clause. I say of Massachusetts, that on the "persons held to labor" clause, she has a similar right to interpret, and to disclaim the right of Congress to legislate upon this last-named clause. This Fugitive Slave Act is unjust as it is unconstitutional. You fancy you may prop it up by decisions of courts; but such an act, so defiant of the law of God, would drag gether with the maps and plats accompanyi Mr. Seward presented the petition of C. Ludwig Richter, for an appropriation to him, to erect a bronze monument to commemorate any court down to oblivion. Senators here have arraigned whole States, to-day, because they have endeavored to throw the shield of habeas corpus and trial by jury around the victims of this atrocious enactment. An enlightened which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed. You from the South brought Slavery . The other orders of business were postponto Congress when you passed the laws in ref-ence to Slavery which disgrace the District to take up special orders for appropriations harbors. These have been heretofore detail and passed to-day after brief discussion. ticut [Mr. Gillette] has so very ably exposed oday. Let us alone, say Senators from the louth; let us alone, say we of the North. Keep lavery where it was under Washington, when judicial system, so that a subsequent term of a Federal court can complete unfinished business of the preceding term, without a de novo exami-

bill, and consider the report of the committee of conference thereon. Refused.

Mr. Gwin moved to take up the bill for fortifying a portion of the Pacific. Refused.

Mr. Slidell moved a bill fortifying a landing in ress and nays upon the amendment.
In answer to Mr. Bntler,
Mr. Sumner said: No inducement would in te me to aid in the return of a fugitive slave. Mr. Butler. The gentleman has no right to a seathere, disavowing all obligations to the Con-

our National flag didn't float over a slave.

ert an amendment providing for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850; and ask for the

Mr. Toombs moved to take up the District judiciary bill, which was discussed; and while Mr. Toucey was speaking, the Senate adjourned. Mr. Sumner. I do not disavow obligation Mr. Sumner's amendment was rejected-

Mr. Giddings rose to a question of privilege nays 30, yeas 9. reading a protest against passing important measures without (until recently unknown to American legislation) affording consideration and discussion; and without members being acquainted with the facts involved, as was the An amendment, allowing the use of depositions taken under this bill to be used in the United States courts, was passed.

This, debate was continued till 12 o'clock, when the bill was passed by the following vote:
Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Badger, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Bright, Brown, Clay, Dawson, Dougcase yesterday in the passage of the bill appropriating \$170,000, to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded February 8th, 1853, on the subject of claims. He said he was neither per-Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Jones of a, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Mor-Pearce, Pettit, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields mitted to express his dissent to the bill,

, Thomson of New Jersey, Toucey, Welr, and Wright—29.
NAYS—Messrs. Brainerd, Chase, Cooper, Fes-enden, Gillette, Seward, Sumner, Wade, and

authorized the entry.

Mr. Giddings respectfully appealed from the lecision of the Chair. The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ompel the attendance of witnesses. The com-title was accordingly discharged.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the bill carrying

effect the treaty between the United States

d Great Britain, on the subject of claims acluded February 8th, 1853, was taken up.

Concluded February 8th, 1853, was taken up.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, by unanimous consent, said the commission provided for the payment of \$277,000 against this Government, due to British subjects, and \$329,000 against the British Government, due American citizens, requiring the money to be paid one year from the expiration of the commission, which expired on the 15th of last month.

Mr. Giddings wished to speak in opposition to the bill, but objection was made. Mr. G. said he thanked God another Congress was coming in, when the gag will be removed.

aties paid on railroad iron.
Chairman (Mr. Hibbard) ruled the ame out of order, but his decision was rever

decision of the Chair.

Mr. Orr moved to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. Giddings asked his friends, as a personal favor, to give him the yeas and nays.

The appeal was tabled—yeas 137, nays 46.

Mr. Disney proposed reporting from the Committee on Public Lands a batch of railroad bills, and having the vote taken without delete. Among the many reports made from the standing committees, were the bill amendator of the act for the better security of lives and property on steam and other vessels. A bill stabilishing the many respectively. ablishing a telegraph and express mail be-een Mississippi and the Pacific, offered by a Benton, and a bill imposing stamp duties a bank notes and paper currency of small de-minations, were referred to the Committee of Mr. Hamilton objected, wishing them to be

Mr. Disney replied, they were all alike in principle, and only differed as to location.

The House acted on the amendments to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, concurring in all reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, except that Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana, reported back, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. offers's resolution calling on the President to a form the House, if not incompatible with the ablic interests, what was the object or objects the meeting or conference of the American finisters at Ostend, and whether said meeting as in objections to the confinisters of the finishers. appropriating \$10,000 for providing a hospital and medical attendance for American seamen at or near Havana—yeas 73, nays 112.

Mr. Letcher's tariff amendments were conwas in obedience to the instructions of the Se retary of State, what said instructions were and what was the result of said meeting or con

urred in-yeas 126, nays 82. The navy appropriation bill was considered in Committee. It appropriates nearly \$15,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 are for the six new steam frigates, and \$250,000 toward the completio Cost patent and other cases, asked to be charged from the further consideration of the bject, on account of the House refusing to of the Stevens war steamer. No quorum being present at four o'clock, the

Monday, February 26, 1855. SENATE.

Mr. Mallory called up the naval reform bill Mr. Mallory called up the naval reform bill of the House.

Mr. Pratt proposed an amendment, placing surgeons on a footing with other officers.

Mr. Shields moved to admit ladies upon the floor of the Senate.

Agreed to, and every available seat was quickly filled by all the ladies that could be found outside the bar.

Messrs. Bayard and Morton opposed the provisions inserted by the House, by which officers may be summarily stricken from the rolls of the navy, and was advocated by Mr. Mallory.

Mr. Pratt urged his amendment, because

Mr. Pratt urged his amendment, because many surgeons were as unfit to physic the officers as others were to fight, from the same causes; and he thought they should be placed on the retired list, under such circumstances.

Speaker in the chair.

The Speaker stated that the first business in order was the bill granting the right of way to the Wyandotte and Pawnee railroad, through the public lands in Kansas Territory.

Mr. Phelps offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute, which extends the right of way to railroads through the public lands throughout the United States; and this amendment was agreed to, and the bill, so amended, passed. Mr. Letcher looked on this as a war between railroad corporations and the private interests of the country, as an attempt to give the moneyed power privileges denied to agricultural and mechanical interests. Hence he had introduced his substitute.

Mr. Ingersoll was surprised at the proposition of Mr. Edgerton. It was protection in the most odious sense. mr. Letther's substitute was then adopted— yeas 99, nays 86; and Mr. Edgerdon's amend-ment as thus amended was agreed to—yeas 122, nays not counted.

The Committee then rose, when the amend-

nost odious sense.

Mr. Letcher's substitute was then adopted-

ments to which there was no objection were concurred in, and the more important ones were reserved for separate votes to morrow

Saturday, February 24, 1855.

desultory discussion.

A resolution was offered, requiring the Cor

Mr. Seward introduced a bill amending the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

nation of the case. Passed.

Mr. Stuart moved to take up the swamp

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a me

passed.
Mr. Disney, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill in regard to the public lands in Ohio, which corrects a clerical error in a similar bill passed last session.

After a motion to lay on the table was voted down, the bill passed.

Mr. Seward rose to a question of order, that

a committee can make but one report at a time; and that the Committee on Public Lands had and that the Committee on Public Lands had made two or more reports.

The Speaker decided otherwise.

Mr. Disney, from the same committee, reported the Senate bill granting lands to the State of Michigan, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in that State, with two amendments wholly explanatory, and providing for the transportation, gratis, of all articles to be conveyed for the use of the United States.

After a long and desultory discussion, Mr. Clingman moved to lay the bill on the table, and stated that he would abolish the committee if he could, and that they had already consumed too much of the time.

ed too much of the time.

Several appeals were made to have the motion withdrawn, to allow Mr. Perkins to explain the bill, but the motion was insisted upon; and the yeas and mays were ordered on the motion, which prevailed—yeas 98, nays 72.

Mr. Disney then reported the Senate bill granting to the State of Florida public lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads, with ted, the bill was passed precisely as it came from the House.

The bill giving additional municipal powers to the city of Washington was slightly amended, on motion of Mr. Brown, and passed.

The bill giving the Georgetown corporation power to levy a tax to pay their subscription to the Metropolitan Railroad, and to introduce water and gas, was passed, after a long and desultory discussion.

an amendment.

Mr. Maxwell, of Florida, offered an amend

ment in the nature of a substitute, and
Mr. Disney demanded the previous question.
Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay the
bill on the table, and to suspend the rules and resolve into the Committee of the Whole.

The motion to go into Committee was not agreed to, and the yeas and nays were ordered on the motion to lay the bill on the table, and it was agreed to—yeas 98, nays 66.

Mr. Phelps offered a resolution to close all debate upon the navy appropriation bill in five minutes after the consideration was resumed;

which was adopted.

A message was then received from the Senate stating that they had passed a resolution accepting the sword of General Jackson; which resolution, together with the sword, were brought to the Speaker's desk.

The resolution of the Senate was then read.

Messrs. Smith and Zollicoffer of Tennessee, and Mr. Benton of Missouri, each made resolved and the statements and the second of the sec

marks appropriate to the occasion.

The resolution was then read the third time and passed.

The Committee then took up the amendm

Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Gwin presented a petition for a revival of the act of February 23d, 1854, being a supplementary act to ascertain and settle private land claims in California.

The Committee the took up the almendments of the Senate to the Indian appropriation bill.

As far as acted upon, all of the amendments were agreed to—one of them with an amendment; but, without disposing of all of them, the Committee took up the almendments of the Senate to the Indian appropriation bill. The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill the purpose of allowing general debate.

The Committee resumed its session at a quar ter-past seven o'clock, there being but few members in attendance.

Mr. Mayall asked and obtained leave to print

Mr. Mayan asked and obtained reave to print some remarks on the subject of the tariff.
Mr. Washburn, of Maine, said that when the French spoliation bill was returned with the objections of the President, it was his desire to address the House on the subject, but the ques-tion was taken on the reconsideration of the bill without any time being allowed for its discussion. He accordingly made up his mind to avail himself of the privilege ordinarily given of publishing the remarks he had intended to make. With that view, he proceeded to read a

written speech.

Mr. McNair said that there had been a bill Louisiana, and appropriating therefor \$125,000. lingering before the House and Senate for a long time; he referred to the bill in behalf of the soldiers of the war of 1812, their widows and orphans. He hoped the House would take up the bill to-morrow, and pass it, and thus give

the bill to-morrow, and pass it, and thus give relief to those who so much needed it.

Mr. Florence replied to the remarks of Mr. Washburn, which charged that the friends of the Administration applied the gag of the previous question on the vote on the reconsideration of the French spoliation bill. In conclusion, he seconded the appeal of his colleague in behalf of the soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. Davis, of Rhode Island, referred to that provision of the old soldiers' bill which excluded soldiers of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, from the privileges therein

and Connecticut, from the privileges therein conferred. He hoped this provision would be stricken out by the House.

The Committee then rose, and reported to

enter his name on the record. He asked that his protest be printed on the journal. the House the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Seward moved a suspension of the rules, The Speaker said he knew of no rule which so as to enable him to move to discharge the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the bill to remove the obstruction in the Savanna

Pending which, the House adjourned. Tuesday, February 27, 1855.

Mr. Rusk called up his bill to amend the law regulating the rates of postages. This bill pro-vides that on letters going less than 3,000 miles

vides that on letters going less than 3,000 miles in the mails, the postage charge shall be three cents, and over that distance five cents, except where conveyed under postal treaties.

Mr. Rush offered several amendments to this bill, among them being one providing that after the 1st of January, 1856, all letters conveyed in this mode shall be prepaid by stamp, and that money letters shall be registered, though not legislating responsibility on the Department for their delivery.

These and other amendments being concurred in, the said bill was duly passed.

The bill for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp lands, next came up on motion of Mr. Johnson, and the points of disagreement between the members of the conference committee on it were debated by Messrs.

ence committee on it were debated by Messrs. Johnson and Slidell, the latter being on the floor as we go to press.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

After many unimportant motions to suspend the rules, the regular order of business was called for.

The Speaker announced the first question in order to be Mr. Seward's motion to suspend the rules to take up the bill for the improvement of the Savannah river, below the city of Savannah, appropriating \$161,000 for the removal of obstructions placed in the river for the purposes of defence during the revolutionary war. Rules not suspended.

The question then arose on agreeing to the

Suicide of a Murderer. Chicago, Feb. 19 .- George W. Green, the banker, who was convicted some time since of the murder of his wife, hung himself in his cell

esterday morning.

Effort to Remove Judge Loring. Befort to Remove Judge Loring.

Boston, Feb. 20.—The hearing of the petitioners for the removal of Judge Loring was held before the legislative committee this afternoon. It was contended by the counsel for the petitioners, J. Webb, jr., Wendell Phillips, and C. M. Ellis, that it was necessary, under the Constitution, to allege misconduct in office as cause for removal, but they only argued unfitness for office, upon the demand of public opinion and the interests of the community. ion and the interests of the community.

Loring, disregarding the rules of evidence i

Loring, disregarding the rules of evidence in the Burns case, and the manner of conducting the trial by prejudging it and informing the claimants of his intended decision before making it public, make him unfit for the office of judge. The dislike of coming in contact with Mr. Loring officially was also claimed as a sufficient ground for removal, as the sentiments of the most eminent jurists of the State, as expressed in the convention of 1820.

the convention of 1820.

There was a great crowd in attendance, who at times applauded the sentiments of the speakers, notwithstanding efforts to prevent it. No one appeared for the remonstrant, and the fur-ther hearing of the case was postponed for one Confirmations-Treaties.

Washington, Feb. 20.—In Executive session to-day, Hiram V. Willson, for Judge of the Northern District, and H. H. Robinson, Marshal, and H. J. Jewett, for District Attorney, of the Southern District of Ohio, were unanimo v confirmed. confirmed.
To-day the treaties with the King of the Neth

erlands, and also with the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, on the principle that free ships make free goods, were sent in. Several minor Indian treaties were also sent in. Hog Statistics. Cincinnati, Feb. 20 .- The total number of hogs packed here, up to this date, is 355,000, showing a decrease from last year of 75,000

Heavy fine of Lottery Managers in Pennsylvania. Allentown, Pa., Feb. 21.—The trial of the managers of the Ceatasauqua lottery was concluded to-day. Nathan Frederick, was fined \$6,000 and costs, and William Gross was fine \$3,000 and costs. Both to stand committed until the fine is paid.

Death of the Governor of Zanzibar. Providence, Feb. 20 .- Advices have bee received here, from Zanzibar, announcing the death of the Governor of that place. He was the eldest son of the Governor of Muscat. Business was suspended for five days in consequence Town Election.

N. Y., Feb. 20.-Four hundred

Native American majority was given to-day in the town of Pomfret, for Camp, for supervisor. The whole American ticket elected.

Albany, Feb. 20.—The Temperance bill, as reported by the select committee, has been dered to a third reading in the House of Assembly—yeas 66, nays 28. Prohibition in Delaware.

Witmington, Feb. 21.—A prohibitory liquor aw passed the House of Representatives of this State yesterday, by a vote of 11 to 10.

The U. S. Senatorial Question—Indignation Meet-ing in Easton.

Easton, Pa., Feb. 21.—The old line Democrats held a meeting last evening at the Court House, for the purpose of adopting resolutions denouncing Major Fry, of the Senate, for supporting General Cameron for U. S. Senator. William H. Hutter, editor of the Argus, submitted a series of resolutions to the effect above indicated. Mr. Fox, (American Democrat,) moved an amendment to the resolutions, which was rejected; and then commenced a scene which beggars description. The result was, that the American portion of the meeting drove the old line Democrats out, and then passed resolu-tions commending the course of Mr. Fry, and instructing Messrs. Bush and Johnson, of the House, also to support General Cameron in the convention to reassemble on the 27th instant.

Washington Feb. 22.—An election took place to-day for the Vice President, Treasurer, Secre-tary, and a Board of Managers, of the Washington National Monument Association. The American ticket received 755, being all the otes cast. The Editor of the American Organ Judge V. Ellis, was chosen first Vice President, and J. M. McCalla was chosen Treasurer.

Senatorial Election in Indiana. Cincinnati, Feb. 22-The Indiana Legisl ture held an election to-day for United States Senator. The Senate elected Isaac Blackford, but the House amended by inserting the name of Joseph G. Marshall. The Senate refused to concur, and great excitement ensued. There is

but little hope of a compromise. Western Navigation. Pittsburg, Feb. 21.—Steamboats are plenty, and five feet nine inches water in the channel of the river. Freights to Cincinnati and Louis ville twenty-five cents, to St. Louis fifty cents,

Election of County Officers. Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 22-At the town ele tion in Onondaga county, on Tuesday, eight Democrats, six Whigs, two Free-Soilers, and

wo Know Nothings, supervisors, were elected.

Buffalo, Feb. 22.—The Erie county poor house was destroyed by fire yesterday. The 60

New York, Feb. 22.—Private letters received here by the Baltic, dated London, Saturday noon, just before the steamer sailed, mention

the purposes of defence during the revolution ary war. Rules not suspended.

The question then arose on agreeing to the amendments reported by the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to the naval appropriation bill; which being agreed to, the said bill was passed.

Mr. Houston moved to discharge the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the annual fortification appropriation bill; which being agreed to, the said bill was duly passed.

Mr. Latham moved to suspend the rules to take up the bill to establish a circuit court of the United States in California; which being agreed to, the said bill was passed.

Mr. Middleswarth moved to suspend the rules to take up the bill to establish a circuit court of the United States in California; which being agreed to, the said bill was passed.

Mr. Middleswarth moved to suspend the rules to take up Senate (Mr. Brodhead's) bill granting more bounty lands to the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812; on which motion the yeas and mays were ordered. The question was being put when we went to press.

The charter election in Charlottesville. Viriation of the committee of the Mole on the state of the Union of the united States in California; which being agreed to, the said bill was passed.

Mr. Middleswarth moved to suspend the rules to take up Senate (Mr. Brodhead's) bill granting more bounty lands to the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812; on which motion the yeas and mays were ordered. The question was being put when we went to press.

The charter election in Charlottesville. Viriation that the former were determined to prosecute the wark with renewed vigor and energy. It was expected that another great battle would soon be fought at Sebastopol; more depending, however, upon the anxiety of the Russians to fight, than their opponents.

St. Louis, Feb. 23.—The Sante Fe mail arrived at Independence yesterday, bringing three passengers. On the 25th of December, a party of Apaches and Utah Indians massacred at Pueblo f at Pueblo fourteen men and two women, all of whom were left for dead. Three women and two children were taken prisoners. The Indians numbered about 500. Great excitement pre-vailed at Santa Fe, on account of the hostilities committed by the Indians in the Territories,

on was cans and Mexicans.

On the 20th of January, Capt. Narell, of the lst dragoons, had a fight with the Apaches at Sacramento Mountains, in which 12 Indians were killed, with a loss on the American side of Captain Henry W. Stanton and three privates,

Governor Garland had called into service five companies of volunteers for six months, and recommends Congress to appropriate money to pay their expenses. Col. Jones had arrived at Santa Fe, and entered upon his duties.

The mail was not troubled by the Indians, but an express arrived the day before the mail left Santa Fe station, stating that four hundred Apaches and Utahs were coming to take the town by force of arms.

Lieutenant Sturges also had a fight with the Apaches, sixty miles from Santa Fe, routing and whipping them, and recapturing stolen

stock.

The Governor was very much censured at Santa Fe and throughout the Territory, on account of his disapproval of the active course taken by the people to suppress Indian hostili-Ohio State Convention.

Convention met at Columbus yesterday, delegates from all parts of the State being in attendance. Resolutions were passed, approving of the State liquor law as far as it goes, but pledging temperance men not to rest satisfied until the Legislature enacts a prohibitory law. Know Nothing Nominations.

Cincinnati, Feb. 23 .- The State Temperance

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 22.—It is rumored to-night that the Know Nothing State Convention has nominated William T. Miner, of Stamford, for Governor, and William Field, of Pomfret, for Lieutenant Governor. Large Fire in Cleveland. Cleveland, Feb. 22.-The large brick block

on the corner of Merrimae and Canal streets is now on fire. In the store of Flint & Harris, grocers, on the north end, the contents are all consumed. Loss not ascertained. Steamboats Sunk. Cincinnati, Feb. 23 .- The steamer Bacon.

from St. Louis, for New Orleans, was sunk on Sunday, at Cairo. The boat and cargo is a total loss. This makes three first-class St. Louis steamers sunk within a week, involving a loss of \$200,000. Nomination for Governor in Maine. Augusta, Me., Feb. 22.—The Republican Convention has nominated Anson P. Morrill for Governor. The attendance was large, and great

armony prevailed. prevailed.

The Weather at Chicago. Chicago, Feb. 22 .- Weather cold, with a furi ous storm from the north; snow falling and drifting rapidly. Know Nothing Convention.

Louisville, Feb. 23 .- A Know Nothing Cor vention is again being held here, the reported object, the nomination of State officers. Pennsylvania Politics. Pittsburgh Feb. 24 .- The county indignation

the United States Senatorship, was a farce and failure. Three hundred persons in all, principally Whigs and Native Americans, assembled. Resolutions favoring a Western candidate, but nominating none, were read, but not acted or Mr. Smith, a representative of the Legislature rose, amidst loud calls, and defended himsel lustily for supporting Mr. Cameron. During the speech, he was frequently greeted with hisse

applause, taunts, &c.
Subsequently, Mr. Foster, the editor of the Dispatch, offered resolutions recommending a new man, untainted with politics. The resolutions were adopted, when the meeting ad-

Gen. Houston in Boston.

Boston, Feb. 24.—Yesterday, Gen. Sam. Houston visited the City Hall, and was introduced to the municipal authorities and the numerous citizens present. In the afternoon he visited several of the public institutions, accompanied by the Mayor and other members of the city Government. In the evening, the General delivered a lecture on Texas at the Tremont Temple to a very large audience, the price of admission being 25 cents. He was listened to with great

Weather in Cleveland. Cleveland. Feb. 24 .- This is the coldest day of the season. The thermomter this morning rang ed from 14 to 19 degrees below zero.

Canadian Parliament Quebec, Feb. 23.—The Provincial Parliamenter-assembled to-day. A measure was introduced for the abolition of postage on newspapers. The Charge of Corruption in the Pennsylvania

Legislature. Harrisburg, Feb. 26 .- In the House, this af ternoon, the report of the majority of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery in relation to the Senatorial election, made a partial report, after being called upon to do so by a resolution of the House. They stated that twenty-five witnesses had been exbe found, and that many remained to be examined. The testimony was imperfect and unsat isfactory, and in the present shape should not be published. Thus far, no testimony had been

elicited calculated to fix on either candidate for Senator before the joint convention any attempt to obtain his nomination or election by corrupt or improper influences. Mr. Jordan, the chair-man of the committee, and Mr. Brown, refused to sign the report, because they place a different estimate on the evidence.

From Mexico.

New Orleans, Feb. 26 .- The steamer Orizaba, with city of Mexico dates to the 17th, arrived here to-day. The insurrection in the South was gaining ground. Many Government troops had gone over. General Palecia is besieged at Chilpauzinzo, by 2,600 rebels, and was reduced to almost starvation.

The boundary commissioners have agreed to 30° 47', as the initial point.

Fatal Accident. Boston, Feb. 26 .- The four o'clock afternoo rain from Lawrence, near Lowell, ran into a carriage containing four Irishmen. The carriage was demolished and the occupants were killed. Their names were not ascertained.

Massachusetts Legislative Proceedings. Boston, Feb. 26.—In the Massachusetts House Representatives, the Committee on Federa Relations were directed to-day to inquire into the expediency of reporting resolutions denounce ing the Fugitive Slave Law.

A resolution in relation to the repeal of the

souri Compromise was ordered to be engros-Sale of Daniel Webster's Homestead

Boston, Feb. 20.—Daniel Webster's home-stead in Franklin, New Hampshire, was sold for \$16,000 on Thursday last. Rufus L. Fay, of this city, was the purchaser.

The Illinois Election-Statement of Mr. Trumbull. Washington, Feb. 26 .- In allusion to the dis-The New York Temperance Bill.

Albany, Feb. 21.—The Temperance bill passed the General Assembly to-day, by a vote of 80 to 45.

Poor House Burnt.

Buffalo, Feb. 22.—The Erie county poor house was destroyed by fire vesterday. The 600 to 45. on the day of the election. The Anti-Nebras-ka Democrats in this district supported Mr. Moore for treasurer. Know Nothingism had

nothing to do with my election.
"LYMAN TRUMBULL." The Pennsylvania Election. Harrisburg, Feb. 27.—The two Houses of the Legislature met this morning in convention, for an election of United States Senator, which resulted in balloting—Cameron 55, Buckalew 23, scattering 52. No choice. On the last previous ballot, Cameron received 59 votes.

F new, elegant, and artistic Designs of Paris, Londand New York Fashions, on THURSDAY, Marc S, at Madame Demorest's Emporium of Fashions, Broadway, New York. Arrangements have be de to present on this occasion an ample and brill play of Patterns, comprising an extensive assorting the property of the p

THE NEW YORK MUSICAL REVIEW contains an-nually over One Hundred Pieces of New Music, be-sides a vast aments of critical, instructive and entersain-ing reading; also, a work (published in chapters) by Lowell Mason, embedying the practical results, as applied Lowell Mason, embedying the practical results, as applied to practical teaching, of his experience, during a long and industrious career, as an author and teacher of music. And yet the Musical Review is only one dollar a year, or six copies for five dellars—inflexibility in advance. Anybody feeling an interest in the cause of music, is invited to get up clubs, and forward subscriptions. Published fortuightly. Specimen copies sent on receipt of five conts, or two postage stamps. Address, post paid, MASON BROTHERS,

BATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER BY THE BREMEN LINE.

BY THE BREMEN LINE.

The Postal Convention between the United States and Bremen has been so modified that pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, as well as newspapers, may be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends, by the Bremen line of steamers from the United States, to any point beyond as well as to Bremen, belonging to the German Austrian Postal Union; and vice to the German Austrian Postal Union; and vice to the German Austrian Postal Union. Any postage accuring on newspapers beyond the German Austrian Postal Union, must be collected at the points of delivery.

Newspapers received by the Bremen line, are, in like manner, fully prepaid.

On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, (except newspapers,) a postage of one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in, the United States. This is the United States postage only.

BARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

New York, Feb. 21.-The United States New York, Feb. 21.—The United States steamer Baltic arrived here at two o'clock, with Liverpool dates to the 10th. A new Ministry has been formed, of which Lord Palmerston is Premier; Lord Panmere (formerly Fox Maule) is Minister of War. All the former Ministers are retained, except Lords Aberdeen, Newcastle, and Russell.

and Russell.

The Earl of Clarendon is Minister of Foreign The Earl of Clarendon is Minister of Foreign
Affairs; Sidney Herbert, of Colonial Affairs;
Sir Geo. Gray, of the Admiraty; Sir James
Graham, Chancellor; Lord Glanworth, President
of the Council; Earl Granville, Keeper of the
Privy Seal; Duke of Argyle, Minister of the
Public Works; Sir W. Molesworth, President
of the Board of Control; Sir Charles Wood, Post-

opened.

There is reported to have been a battle beTimothy Seed - - -

Sir Charles Napier has made a savage speech against the Government.

In the reconstruction of the British Cabinet, Lords Derby, Lansdowne, Russell, and Clarendon, were successively sent for by the Queen, and all failed to form a Cabinet, when Palmerston was called in and succeeded.

After the new Cabinet had been formed, nearly Butter, Western State One one aterling were voted for war pur-

poses.
The North American fisheries bill was pass-The North American fisheries bill was passed, after which Parliament adjourned for one week, at the request of Lord Palmerston, and was to be re-opened on the 15th instant.

Queen Victoria had issued a proclamation forbidding the British, at home or abroad, aiding the enemy or supplying him with munitions of war.

lower; flour, new Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Ohio, 37s. to 38s.; naval stores are steady. Eight Austrian merchant ships were fired into by the Russians at Galatz, and Austria had demanded an explanation.

The Earl Lucan has been recalled from the

ommand of the cavalry in the Crimea. The Sultan intends to raise a national volun tary loan. Exchange rates at Constantinople had risen to 141 piastres, causing considerable stress.

Abdel Kader had asked the command of the African troops in the Crimea.

The English missionaries in Poland had been rdered to leave the Russian territory.

It was said that the Emperor of France would ake command of the army operations on the Telegraphic dispatches to the 13th c. January, rom the Crimea, are of a like character. A disoatch from Admiral Bruat says the French patteries had received orders to be ready to eopen their fire on the city, and for some days

e Russians had ceased to make sorties. It is said the preparations for the assault are com-The Russian army was in want of supplies. In sorties made on the 23d, great loss was sustained by the French. The reported rumor of a mutiny among the Zouaves is not credited. It is said they demand-

a retreat from the Crimea. The peace conference at Vienna has not yet pened.
France had signified her willingness to nego

tiate a separate treaty with Prussia.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA New York, Feb. 25 .- The steamer George Law arrived here this morning, with California dates to the 1st instant, and \$1,113,000 in spe cie, and 304 passengers, including Genera Echinque, the President elect of Peru. The transit of the Isthmus was regularly nade from ocean to ocean by the Panama rail-

oad, the formal opening of which was to take The South American mail steamer had no place on the 20th. arrived at Panama; consequently, we are with-out later dates from that region. It was feared that some accident had befallen the steamer. Late dates from Bogota mention that the in erior of the country remained perfectly tran-

The Indian troubles in the neighborhood Klamath river were becoming alarming. A number of white men had been killed, and some thirty Indians. It was feared there would be a general rising among the Indians of the north.

Rains had again set in, much to the gratification.

Rains had again set in, much to the gratification of the miners.

Business continued exceedingly dull, at about previous rates. Hams, dry and in salt, 17 cents; new butter 47 cents; flour dull—Gallego & Haxall, \$15.50.

The steamer Pearl exploded near Sacramento, causing the loss of about seventy lives, including Colonel Alex. Anderson, a distinguished lawyer of Nevada, and a native of Virginia. The captain and mate of the vessel, and about twenty Chinamen, were among the lost. Fiftythree dead bodies had been found, and about twenty others were missing. It was ascertain

three dead bodies had been found, and about twenty others were missing. It was ascertained that the Pearl was running with the steamer Enterprise, but the agents denied it. Both boats were on their way from Sacramento to Marysville, with a large amount of treasure on board, which was recovered.

The Senatorial question remained in statu quo. Thirty-eight ballots had been had, without materially changing the former result.

The Legislature had passed a bill appropriating \$1,000 for each member. The Governor refused to sanction it, but subsequently it was passed, in spite of the veto—yeas 55, nays 21.

Who Owns a Good Horse? Hundreds will answer, I do! Do you know how to take care of him?—how to gu him from the various ills that horse-flesh is heir to and how to cure disease, if, with all your care, it atts him? If not, buy the best book on the subject ever Dr. Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Lard, in barrels
Lard, in kegs
Wool, Unwashed 14 (a) 15 20 (a) 25 18 (a) 23 22 (a) 25 27 (b) 37 42 (a) 43 12 (b) 12 16 (a) 18 10 (a) 11 9\{(a) 10\}

Cheese Coffee, Rio Coffee, Java Carefully prepared to Tuesday, February 27, 1855. Flour, State brands - - - \$8.12 (2) \$8.37

Flour, State brands, extra - 8.50 (2) 12.00

Flour, Western - - 8.50 (2) 9.31

Flour, Southern - - 8.75 (2) 9.37 master; Lord Canning, without office; Marquis of Lansdowne.

The above form the new Cabinet. Lords
Aberdeen, Earl of Newcastle, and Lord John

The above form the new Cabinet. Lords

Above form the new Cabinet. Lords Aberdeen, Earl of Newcastle, and Lord John
Russell, go out. Panmure comes in, and the
balance are the same as the late Ministry.

There is very little other news. M. Magne
has been appointed French Minister of Finance,
and M. Boucher Minister of Agriculure.

The Vienna Peace Conference has not yet
opened.

Corn Meal
Wheat, white
Corn, white
Corn, yellow
Rye
Oats
Clover Seed
Clover Seed 2.20 @ 2.40 2.10 @ 0.00 There is reported to have been a battle between the Russians and Turks on the Danube, and the Turks are said to have been victorious.

ENGLAND.

Sir Charles Napier has made a savage speech

Bacon, Shoulders - Bacon, Sides - Bacon, Hams - Ba - 3.00 @ 3.12° - 1.00 @ 1.12 15.50 @15.75 8.25 (@11.00 91 @ 0 @ 22 @

CARLYLE. Friend Ayer: In this age of quacks, charlatans, a mere windy, gaseous pretenders to heal, who blow at ev-ery corner, and in the face and ears of all men, their loud, laring Jericho trumpets, and other noisy, boisterous wind

ully sham-ridden epoch ast this. I say, it is con fully sham-ridden epoch as this, I say, it is comforting— nay, even cheering—to the earnest well-wisher of his race to know there has arrived in this world a genuine Physi cian—to light once more upon something besides me Sangrados and Don Mercurial Jalaps, with their phiebo Sangracos and Don accrumal Salaps, with their phieboto-mies, poisons, and warm water.

Your Cathartic Pills and Cherry Pectoral carry us for-word to haleyon days, to millennial pharmacopias, when Science, deep diving down into the principles of things, shall with infinite cunning bring out the genuine Elixir Vitue; for, of a truth, there is manifestly enough somewhat

of that same Life Essence in your subtle vegetable distil tions and compounds.

You realize to us the visions of those painfulest, sm dried Alchymists—bootless seekers, dreamers among re-torts and crucibles—touching the quintessential hidde Virtue of the Universe, which should antidote distempe and break for man the wheel of time.

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE.

Fever and Ague Cured by Dr. McLane's Liver Pills.

Mr. Jonathan Hougham, of West Union, Park county, Illinois, writes to the proprietors, that he had suffered greatly from a severe and protracted attack of Fever and Ague, and was completely restored to health by the use of the Liver Pills alone. These pills unquestionably possess great tonic properties, and can be taken with decided advantage for many diseases requiring invigorating remedies; but the Liver Pills stand pre-eminent as a means of restoring a discognative Liver to healthy action. means of restoring a disorganized Liver to healthy action. Hence the great celebrity they have attained. The nu-merous formidable diseases arising from a diseased Liver, which so long baffled the skill of the most emisent physianks to the study and perseverance of the distinguish thanks to the study and perseverance of the distinguished physician whose name this great medicine bears—a name which will descend to posterity as one deserving of gratitude. This invaluable medicine should always be kept within reach, and on the appearance of the earliest symptoms of the study of the same of the sam

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLane' elebrated Liver Pills, and take none clse. There are ther Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the ublic. Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, also his celebrated mifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stor

n the United States and Canada. "FIVE POINTS MONTHLY RECORD."

The best Periodical to circulate, for the Times Agents wanted, in every community. For te diress the Editor, (with references,) care of Rev. L. Mease, New York.

way, have all works on Phrenology, Hydropathy, Phonography, Education, Temporanes, and the Natural Sciences generally. They also publish—
LIFE ILLUSTRATD—A new first-class Weekly Newspaper, devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts to Extratraments, Insprovement, and Progress. One on the Best Newspapers in the World. Two Dollars a

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL—Devoted to Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; to Physiology and Anatomy; and those laws which govern Life and Health \$1 a year.

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We know of no American Periodical which presents a greater abundance of valuable information on all subject relating to human progress and welfare.—N. Y. Tribuns.

For Treese Doulars, in advance, a copy of each of these three Journals will be agent one account. ree Journals will be sent one year. Address, prepaid
FOWLERS & WELLS,

A CHARMING FIRESIDE STORY. THE continued demand for IDA MAY shows that has awakened a deep and lasting interest in the reading public. The novelist too often brings ideas to the youthful mind, which, though veiled under decorouphrases, are most pernicious in their influence. The author of this story has written with a sense of responsibility on her; and there is not a page between the covers twich the most scrupulous parent could object. A cheer

NEW YORK LUNG INSTITUTE. No. 6 Bond street. ASTABLISHED for the Exclusive Treatment of Dis-leases of the Lungs and Throat, by the Inhelation of old Medical Vapors, under the charge and control of GUILFORD D. SANBORN, M. D.

This institution, the only one of the kind in this country has now entered the second year of its existence, under anaptees the most favorable and antisfactory. During personally, anover our thousand position have been treated personally, anover our thousand position have been treated an appear of the second personally, and the personally and the personally and the personally and the personally and the personal personal person, and the personal pers

mediate, by inhaling or breathing them, as hereafter de-scribed.

III. No patient is given drugs into the stomach, nor is

was to be re-opened on the 15th instant.

Queen Victoria had issued a proclamation forbidding the British, at home or abroad, aiding the British, at home or abroad, aiding the enemy or supplying him with munitions of war.

In the House of Commons, on the 9th, a discussion took place in regard to Sir Charles Napier's transactions in the Baltic. No new light was thrown upon the subject.

To Advertisements on the Era at our lowest rates.

Abreve of the air. The inhalst consists of a small glass globe, to the principal contingent force upon the war footing. The Piedmontose Chamber of Deputies had sanctioned the Austrian treaty of alliance.

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool, February 9.—The Brokers' Circular quotos breadstuffs very dull. Wheat 1d. to 2d. lower. Flour 6d. to 1s. lower, at which prices sales were made. Cotton is barely sustained, in consequence of the prevalence of easterly winds. Sales on Friday, 6,000 bales, to closing dull. Sugar 6d. dearer. Coffee steady. Provisions are active at previous prices. Land is steady, and tallow is depressed.

Wool, Fleece, common 32 (@ 00 through the best of the sustained of a course of physical line, Rockland . 0.00 (@ 1.25 Lime, common . 0.00 (@ 1.25 L

TERMS OF TREATMENT.

Persons who visit the city, and are under personal medical attention, are charged \$300 per month. Examination of Lungs with Chart showing their condition, \$5.1 will here add, that it is not necessary for persons at a distance to incur the expense and fatigue of a visit to the city for treatment, but by sending a full history of their disease, its duration, character of the sough and expectoration, appropriate remedies (with inhaler) will be sent, sufficient for one month's tast, with weekly advice, for \$15. Such persons are as much under care and control as if seen personally. I am ever willing to treat patients in connection with physicians in the country, and answer any inquiries concerning my treatment and remedies used.

All communications must be directed to Dr. GUILFORD D. SANBORN, New York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond street.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY. And Female Collegiate Institute. TEXT Term begins March 6th. Buildings accommodate 350 boarders. Faculty consists of sixteen institutions. \$29.25 per term of 15 weeks, or \$87.75 per year, is the expense of board, fuel, washing, furnished room, and tuition in common English. Fer catalogues, &c. address Fev. JAMES E. TATIMER, Principal, Fort Plain, New York.

THE FOOTSTEPS OF ST. PAUL. By the author of the "Morning and Night Water "Words of Jesus," &c. With 26 Illustration Map. 12mo. One dollar.

Map. 12mo. One dollar.

In this attractive volume the reader will find instructive and highly interesting sketches of the soul-stirring acenes and events which marked the life of the Apostle Paul. It is a valuable book for young men and youth, happily designed to bring their minds into communion with a man endowed with the highest attributes of intellectual power, controlled by truth and divine benevolence, making him the greatest human benefactor known in history. It is printed in handsome style, and illustrated with two maps and a series of wood engravings.—Christian Observer.

The "Pootsteps of St. Paul" is the title of an able and instructive work, presenting a consecutive history of the life, labors, and teachings, of the great Apostle. It interweaves in the narrative all the direct disclosures of the Acts, the incidental intimations of the Epistles, all the outside information extant, and many conjectural statements derived from a comparison of differents parts of Scripture. So much has been done in this field, that the author, in merely gleaning and methodizing what exists, has made a good work. But he has written it in an animated and graphic style, and imbued it with a fine spirit. It leaves a strong impression on the reader's mind. It is copiously illustrated with maps and engravings, and is every way a scholarly performance.—Ecangelist.

From the dramatic way in which the narrative is developed, the work derives great value as a text took for the Bible Class teacher as well as for the student.—Episcopal Recorder.

decorder.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR: I. The Words of Jesus. 16mo. 40 cents. II. The Mind of Jesus. A Sequel to the above

III. Family Prayers. 16mo. 75 cents. Simple, evangelical, earnest, and well adapted to prove a devotional help.—Christian Herald. Direct, fervent, and comprehensive.—Evangeliss.

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A precious volume of religious truth, most pleasingly and scripturally presented, for the comfort and edification of the people of God.—Observer.

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The Any of these books will be sent by mail, free of charge, to those remitting the prices appended.

436

ANNETTE, THE SLAVEHOLDER'S DAUGHTER: ".Our" World under " Cotton" Rule. N one large 12mo volume of about 600 pages, beautifully illustrated, price 31.25, will be published early in March, simultaneously in London, Paris, and in this Country.

As the proprietors of the American copyright, we annote This Graphic Anti-Slavery Romance with especial pleasure and confidence. Its reputational will be It is the production of a son of New England, long rent among and intimately familiar with the scenes neidents which he so graphically describes. He sket is only what he has

The work therefore combines the truth of history wie charms of romance. It will be read by ALL CLASSES, NORTH AND SOUTH, STARTLING EXPOSITION

of American Slavery, in all its varied forms, says of it its author: "Many of his graphic delineations, the fee and pathos which he infuses into his characters, and flashing, irresistible humor, would do credit to the per Dickens. At one minute he makes me laugh; he another than the manufacture of the control of the makes of the control of the makes of the control of the makes of the control o

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE FROST KING.

BY ANN SUMNER DRAKE. The Winter months have come again,
The dreary months of the Frost King's raign;
The last November day has passed,
And chill December has come at last.

I watched the sun go down last eve, And he lingered long, as if loth to loave The quiet earth and cloudless sky; He lingered long, for a foe was nigh.

He lingered long, but went at last, And soon there came on a Northern blast, With fearful shrick, and rushing wing, And waving bunners, the dark Frost King

His sceptre touched a passing cloud, It lay on the fields and the garden bowers, And hid with its folds the autumn flowers. He passed through the paths of the forest bare,

And hung out the folds of his banner there, He paused where the sparkling waters gleam, And checked the flow of the playful stream. And the tyrant laughed aloud in glee, For none from his chilling power could flee; The spray on the rock; the flowers in the field,

Were all by his icy breath congealed. He left the forest and frozen plain,

He knocked at the door, but knocked in vain; He went to the window, and wrote on the pane Then, turning away from the rich man's door, He sought the home of the humble poor.

The home of the poor, 'twas an open shed, And the tyrant came with haughty trend, For nought opposed his entrance there, To that dark abode of want and care. He found a mother and babe within-

Their cheeks were pale, and their garments thin; A pallet of straw was their only bed, As they lay asleep in that lowly shed. Hunger and toil had the mother bowed,

For there was none, 'mid the heartless crowd, That thronged the city and passed her door, That thought or cared for the widowed poor She had hushed her moaning babe that night,

With songs of a land that is always bright, Where the weary pilgrim will find a home And when deep sleep on her evelids pressed

She dreamed that safe in the land of rest, Midst a radiant band, with husband and child The mother smiled, and closely pressed

The infant that slumbered upon her breast; Fatranced in that blissful dream she lay, When the cruel Frost King passed that way He crossed the threshold; she heard him not.

He kissed the babe that lay on her breast, And it sobbed no more in unquiet rest; And eyes that were used to watch and weep. He sealed with a slumber calm and deep.

He touched her brow with his fingers chill,

He hurried away to his tasks again; And sweet was the rest by the Frost King given, For at morning's dawn they awoke in hea

The Voice of the People.

PRO AND CON.

WOODSTOCK, VT., Feb. 13, 1855. Perceiving that you are willing to publish matter about the Know Nothings, for and against them, I send you a few scattered thoughts, which can do no hurt, and may be of good service. I presume some others, like myself, are exercised, in some degree, with hopes, and doubts, and fears. Their influence at the ballot-box will be felt, as good or bad, at the next Presidential election. Hence it is thoroughly whatever tends to create and direct

When they first appeared, on the political arena, they were so numerous, and their appearance so sudden, it is not supposable that the great mass united upon any well-digested principle of political action, but rather, upon some plausible pretext, they followed the lead of influential men, in whom they were accustomed to place much confidence. There then was a pretext very plausible indeed. The two great political parties, striving for the ascendency, to secure the spoils of victory, and the success of either terminating in favor of the Slave Power, a rejection of both of these parties, and the forming a party of a better aim and tendency, must have carried a charm aim and tendency, must have carried a charm to the real patriot. They might hastily join and act with the new party, under a confident belief that it could not make things worse than they were, and might make them better. If it were certain that the first gathering into a great party arose from this view of things, or chiefly from this view, there would be no very great ground to fear but that they would soon harmonize upon some tenable ground, safe for the United States. But, as it is, cursoon harmonize upon some tenable ground, safe for the United States. But, as it is, current events indicate danger with regard to their future course. There are two or three, or more, public papers printed and circulated, each of which professes to be the organ of the Know Nothing party, and we do not discover any disownership of these organs; and they are evidently under the control and dictation of slaveholders. Now, it would be very strange that they should desert and reject the Whig and Democratic parties, on account of their Pro-Slavery tendencies, for the sake of forming a new party, all to support Slavery. This is not it. They are not so inconsistent; no. Their leaders have led them along out of the sphere they meant to occupy. They meant to be Americans, and they were led to forget that in waging war with foreigners, and not keeping up their warfare against Slavery, that great enemy of our liberties, they were letting Freedom die without defence, crushed by the relentless power of Slavery. They profess, in these Pro-Slavery organs, to ignore Slavery; that is, they wish to turn it loose, and let it run without restraint; not seeming to realize that,

without restraint; not seeming to realize that, if suffered thus to run, it will run, sweeping away the last vestige of our Freedom—enough of which yet remains to remind us of the vast expense of blood and treasure to obtain it. I would gladly continue in the full belief, long entertained, that the mass of the people the mass of every party, are honest. Designing men may lead them astray for a time, but ing men may lead them astray for a time, but their integrity will draw upon their wayward tendencies, and draw their attention to important facts, and convince them what is right, and engage them in it. I indulge a strong hope that the members of the Know Nothing party are not so firmly riveted to any error, but that they may yet be reasoned with to advantage. Possibly they may yet see that they have greatly magnified the objects of their warfare. Probably Mr. Chandler's speech has shown the Roman Catholics to be much smaller, as a political enemy, than they have viewed them to be. Were I to reason with them with regard to treating foreigners as enemics. be. Were I to reason with them with regard to treating foreigners as enemies of our political rights, I would not object to requiring longer residence before they can become naturalized; nor would I object to the utmost caution possible, to avoid the election or appointment to office of men not born in our country. I well remember the great mistake, as I always viewed it, in our Continental Congress, in appointing General Gates, not A more as I always viewed it, in our Continental Congress, in appointing General Gates, not American born, to the office of major general, to the neglect of our American brigadier generals. I also remember its resulting in the danger of its breaking up our army. The jumping our brigadier generals was bad enough; but the doing it with a foreigner sealed the imprudence. I would say to the members of the Know Nothing party, that any measure that would deny, or in a high degree disconrage, the emigration of foreigners, is a more delicate subject. Our Revolution, and the motives urged to encourage it, and public sentiment of our great men, made public on every proper occasion, and that which gave fervor to the ibullitions of the orator and the poet, all comined to cause our country, in its new state of constitutional freedom, to be considered the sylum of the oppressed of all mations, and in invitation to individuals to emigrate him.

course in our national polity, as seems urged by those papers called organs, as above mentioned? The object which stands in front of their endeavors soems to be to induce Americans to go into a warfare with foreigners, and let the slaveholders go dry-shod over our land, consecrated to Freedom, and establish everywhere the base institution of Slavery, while it is now condemned by almost the whole world.

I am anxious to learn, and hope soon to learn, that the members of the Know Nothing party are publicly renouncing these Pro-Slavery, publicatious of the papersthat claim to be organs of that party, and to learn that they are determined not to suffer themselves to be considered as neglecting their warfare upon Slavery—nor by their silence upon the subject virtually add strength to the Slave Power, and encourage them to persevere in their endeavors to make of Freedom.

THEOS IN IOWA

THINGS IN IOWA. Quasqueton, Buchanan Co., Iowa, February 8, 1855. February 8, 1855.

If you have read our little Iowa City papers

you must have been puzzled, and perhaps mis-led, by seeing them, and in some other papers, the members of the Legislature classified as "Whigs" and "Democrats;" and, further, va-rious allusions to "Whig" candidates, "Whig" measures, &c. Every such implication of Whiggery is a virtual falsehood. The fact was, during the late session, there was no "Whig Party" heard of. No such thing made the least demonstration of its existence even. There was practically, and by common consent, without any explicit arrangement, a very complete fusion of the Anti-Nebraska forces, under the term "Friends of the present State Administration." That Party had not, how-

LIBERALITY. CAMBRIDGE, VT., Feb. 10, 1855. I do not know why your course, on the mysterious Know Nothing party, should affect the circulation of your paper unfavorably. Were I a member of that party, it seems to me that I should like the Eva all the better for its outspoken independence. An editor who dares to write as he houestly thinks, against his own interests, is the editor for me.

The Era advocates one doctrine to which I

can never assent. I am a protectionist, and so are many of your readers. But I think none the less of the Era because it advocates free trade. I am glad to read a good paper on that side of I am glad to read a good paper on that side of the question. My own view is, that our tariff laws should be so arranged as to give efficient protection to all home interests against all foreign competition. The only argument I have ever seen against this policy is, that the foreign poor will suffer by it. That may be; but it is our duty to provide for our own poor; and if other Governments do not the same thing, it is not our fault. Protection creates business, and business brings pay; free trade tends to destroy all business, except agriculture and commerce. Now, let there be a few years of plenty, and where would there be a market for our surplus Now, let there be a few years of plenty, and where would there be a market for our surplus produce? Under a judicious tariff, the home trade of Massachusetts, for the surplus products of other parts of the country, would be worth more than the foreign market of the whole world. A home market is what we want, and what we cannot have without protection. Suppose that, under a tariff for protection, it costs ten dollars to support my family a week, and that during that same week! can earn fifteen or twenty dollars; and suppose that, under a free-trade tariff, it costs five dollars a week to live, and in that week! I have nothing to do, and strong asa, to bear the burdens of Slavery.

And now sirastick a nin here. This people. can earn nothing—which is the best condition for me? And, what is my condition, is the con-dition of all who live by their labor. Such are

very briefly my views on the tariff question, but I am glad to read in the *Era* and in the New York *Independent* what may be said in opposition to them.

So, of the Know Nothings, If they know any-So, of the Know Nothings. If they know anything, and are honest men, they will be willing, nay, desirous, to read what an honest man and eulightened patriot can write against them. The very few slaveholding oligarchs of these United States are now having everything in their own way. If the Know Nothings are to fall in with, and uphold this policy, their success will hasten the downfall of the Union. If the Know Nothings are, as they profess to be, true patriots, they can never be offended because they are closely watched and criticised. Go on, then, my dear sir, unflinchingly, in the course you have hitherto pursued, and your course you have hitherto pursued, and your real friends will stand by you.

I am yours, truly, CALVIN GRANGER. PLAIN TALK. SHALER TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHANY Co.,

February 2, 1855.

I am almost a Know Nothing, compared with you, in more respects than one. But I cannot admit that you know more than Paul, who was "debtor both to the wise and to the unwise," nor do I think you claim to be. Please then do not throw this in the fire, as Jehoiakim commanded to be done with a roll which was displeasing to him until you read it. February 2, 1855.

manded to be done with a roll which was displeasing to him, until you read it.

I had a design to quit taking your paper, but, somewhat like Feastas, I did not like to send it to prison, (as far as my power would go,) without letting you know what I had against it. I have read with pleasure your views on negro Slavery, for I am opposed to all slavery, all monarchy, and all secret societies, as being contrary to the only infallible rule, the word of God, and practice of Him who is the light of contrary to the only infallible rule, the word of God, and practice of Him who is the light of the world, and who commanded to teach all nations all things which he had commanded them. But as Papists are one of the most deeplaid secret societies in the world, I cannot call it persecution to prevent them from voting and holding offices, (no matter where they were born,) but obeying the word of God, who said you may not set a stranger over you. And they are strangers, I think, (in the Scripture sense,) who would undermine the Government, and put to death all those who oppose them, as history proves. And they claim to be infallible and unchangeable. You might as well hope not to be burned when taking fire in your bosom, as not to be deceived by Jesuits. If you continue to plead for those enemies of learning (evinced by their opposition to our wholesome and republic-preserving educational laws, and the burning of Bibles in our midst) and freedom, you need not print a paper for me next year. you need not print a paper for me next year. I hope you will not be above taking an advice from an ignorant and obscure farmer, to set your face against every national sin as boldly

as you do against negro Slavery, and then I will bid you God speed. Take this from a sincere lover of truth and right.

Very respectfully, yours.

THOMAS MILLER. AN INQUIRY.

SANDY CREEK, OSWEGO Co., N. Y. SANDY CREEK, OSWEGO Co., N. Y.,

January 31, 1855.

Siz: Willyour correspondent "Freedom," who writes from Cleveland, Ohio, under date of January 16th, be so good as to furnish the necessary information, for those wishing to take the preliminary steps to becoming stockholders in the enterprise treated of in his letter? He has touched a chord that vibrates in this section, and will rest short of nothing but acqual communication. Address "W. M., Sandy Creek, Oswego county, N. Y."

ways.—Ed. Era.

POTTSTOWN, PA., January 24, 1855.

I am sorry indeed that you have taken the position you have in regard to the Know Nothing movement. Six months ago I viewed them in the same light you do now. But believing

But to end this, I will tell you honestly what effect the present course you are pursuing will have in this neighborhood. You will effect no good whatever, but will do yourself injury, not only in the way of losing subscribers, but leave the impression that you talk a great deal too fast on some subjects. Heretofore, there was no paper I loved to read as well as the Era; but until you charge the tone of your paper in re-

paper I loved to read as well as the Era; but until you change the tone of your paper in regard to the American movement, I must say otherwise. My opinions, above expressed, are the opinions of very many of your good subscribers. Yours, respectfully,

Charles T. This was written about three weeks before e nomination of General Cameron for the

orrespondent.—Ed Era.

WHAT DO YOU THINK NOW?

STILL RIVER, MASS., Feb. 5, 1855. Well, sir, Gen. Wilson is Senator. You can now behold Massachusetts as she is, Anti-Sla-very to the back-bone, House and Senate. Administration." That Party had not, however, a clear working majority. The balance of power rested with a few Silver Grays, who had to be smartly whipped into line with the Republicans, before the election of a Senator could be effected.

A stringent and efficient prohibitory law was enacted, with an amendment, however, which may defeat it yet, submitting it to a vote of the people. It is, therefore, now the topic of chief public interest.

The Knew Nothmer of the present State wery to the back-bone, House and Senate. What more, sir, can you desire of the American Party in old Massachusetts? I don't believe, sir, that another fugitive slave can be taken from Massachusetts. The American Party is right on this subject, notwithstanding the opinions and reproaches of its honorable adversaries. It will be a party of action as well as principles. When it ceases to do this, I shall cease to act with it. The South has yet to learn that there is a North. The despotic and barpeople. It is, therefore, now the topic of chief public interest.

The Know Nothings are mixing in, to complicate our affairs, to some extent. By the way, I have long desired to express to you my sympathy in your views on that subject, and my hearty approval of your course. I hope, and I have not a doubt, that you will win in that contest, at the end, and that your offended subscribers will—nine-tenths of them—return to their senses after a while. I expect to see the day when the Know Nothings of the present day will blush to own their connection with the thing, and will wish the memory of it buried too deep for resurrection.

Casse to act with it. The South has yet to learn that there is a North. The despotic and barbarous scenes that were committed at Kansas will not be forgotten. She is putting nails into the coffin of her accursed institution faster than that there is a North. The despotic and barbarous scenes that were committed at Kansas will not be forgotten. She is putting nails into the coffin of her accursed institution faster than that there is a North. The despotic and barbarous scenes that were committed at Kansas will not be forgotten. She is putting nails into the coffin of her accursed institution faster than that there is a North. The despotic and barbarous scenes that were committed at Kansas will not be forgotten. She is putting nails into the coffin of her accursed institution faster than that there is a North. The despotic and barbarous scenes that were committed at Kansas will not be forgotten. She is putting and the coffin of her accursed institution faster than that there is a North. The despotic and barbarous scenes that were committed at Kansas will not be forgotten. She is putting and the coffin of her accursed institution faster than the there is a North. The despotic and barbarous scenes that were committed at Kansas will not be forgotten. She is putting and the coffin of her accursed institution faster than the there is a North. The despotic and barbarous scenes that were committed

LOSING CONFIDENCE. CHELSEA. MASS., January 29, 1855. I confess that the developments of the past ear have very much diminished my confidence in the speedy enfranchisement of the colored race in this country. If in Massachusetts, the hot-bed of Abolitionism, where so much has been said and written on the subject of Slavery, twenty-five or thirty thousand voters, who had espoused the cause of the slave, have received no better idea of the genius of our institutions and of the principles of Liberty, than to be ready to rob men of rights essential to the perpetuity of free institutions, is it not evident that we shall be liable to continual betrayal and defeat, until there is a better under-standing of the subject, in its various bearings; by those who claim to be its friends, and more firm and vigorous action in its behalf?

From a constant reader of the Era for the past six years. WM. S. L. Coes.

ONE WHO HAS SEEN THE ELEPHANT.

FLORENCE, OHIO, Jan. 1, 1855.
The case stands thus: a secret society was got up, professedly to counteract Catholicism Their blows were first felt in municipal elec tions, and in favor of the best men, without much regard to party fealty. The thing had a good look in Ohio and other Western States; heir strength was thrown with the friends of Freedom, and to rebuke the infamous Nebraska raud. Whigs, Democrats, and Free-Soilers, parent Free Soil proclivities; and others, still, in hopes of getting on the strongest party—but none here expecting it to be turned over, as a strong ass, to bear the burdens of Slavery. And now, sir, stick a pin here. This people cannot be so unceremoniously turned away from the settled purpose of their hearts. They fose in a mass against the aggressions of Slavery, and Know Nothingism will sink to the oblivion to which ignorance and error are ever doomed, without a tear of regret from its deluded and insulted victims, so soon as it is fully the footsteps of its illustrious predecessors-the old Pro-Slavery Hunker parties.

One that has seen the Elephant in Ohio.

BRIGHTER DAYS IN PROSPECT.

WINCHESTER, Оню, Jan. 4, 1855. The Era yet lives, and I trust will live, to be he tyrant's scourge, and a beacon to guide free-nen to a glorious victory. Things, now-a-days, men to a glorious victory. Things, now-a-days, go zig-zag, and especially politics. The reason is, two antagonistical principles are at work, to guide them, and they are nearer on equality, perhaps, in this Government, than any other. Justice and injustice, freedom and oppression! The one holds up its head, and looks you right in the face, and acts openly, honestly, and above-board; the other keeps dark, and acts secretly, dishonestly, craftily. Less than twelve months since, and the tide of public opinion had fairly set in your direction, or in favor of Libfairly set in your direction, or in favor of Lib-erty, especially in the North; and what Dr. Bailey and Horace Greeley said was received as almost law and gospel. Now you are in some dauger of suffering decapitation. And why? Just because you are opposed to a secret political organization. Justice and liberty require no such means for their support, in a republican Government, unless we are ripe for a revolution, and there is no necessity for this. Be encouraged. You have seen dark days be-fore, and you have seen bright ones; and though clouds may now hang over your path-way, the sun will again shine. There is no doubt the Anti-Slavery feeling is deeper and and wider this day, in the North, than it has

been for years past. JAMES DUNLAP.

OUTSIDERS TEMPORARILY HELPED. Gardner, Mass., Dec. 25, 1854.

I candidly believe that one-third part of the Gardner vote came outside the Order. The opportunity thus afforded—this escape from the corrupt old organizations, and the emancipated finding themselves unkurt—has done and will do more to disrupt, and keep disrupted, these Union-savers and time-servers, than had we adopted the Republican movement of the Western States. Your editorials on the Know Nothingism of the day are commended by all who have steadfast Anti-Slavery principles, and who, as such, are willing to cherish them through evil as well as through good report.

N. B. H. GARDNER, MASS., Dec. 25, 1854.

KETTLE-CREEK P. O., POTTER Co., PA., February 9, 1855.

If you should mention anything again in you If you should mention anything again in your paper about Know Nothings, you may state, as a fact, that the adoptive citizens of Massachusetts are leaving that State already, in great anabers, for the West; that, in a very short time, the German immigration will cease altogether, and even an emigration to countries where Freedom is more secure, and schere no Slavery exists, will take place from the Union. Europeans come to the Union with enthusiastic love for her, as a pattern and personification of Liberty, in its fullest extent; but if it will be known that a fanatic, selfish party is about to overthrow all laws and sacred promises in favor of emigrants, my countrymen, who, for liberty's sake, undergo so much hardship, danger, and expense, in emigrating to far-diatant countries, will surely look for safer and more agreeable homes than they can find here, should the Know Nothing movement succeed. Their hundred thousands, with their intelligence, activity, energy, and their capital, (they

Having seen accidentally a late number of your paper, I found among its contributions, a notice of a new work by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. Ever ready to hail a woman's effort in the paths of literature, the article arrested my attention. With pain and regret, I perceived that commendation of one author, seemed necessarily drawn from severe and ill-founded animadversion upon another. The pain was given through personal regard for Miss Chesebro, whose high and holy purpose, in the conservation of her genius and energy, demands appreciation; and regret, by finding that no reliance can be placed upon critical praise, when critical censure is so palpably the result of ignorance. Miss Chesebro's works are not written for superficial perusal, and those who read them, for the amusement of a listless hour, are not prepared by such careless reading to estimate or report of them.

I know not who Mrs. Gove Nichols may be, with whom Miss Chesebro is associated in such unsparing condemnation; but friendship and justice alike claim this slight vindicatory tribute to one who loves virtue and truth, and whose aim in early years, as well as early authorship, is to shield and elevate her sex. M. N. N.

Senate, by the associates of our complimentary FROM A RETIRED EDITOR.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1855. Although I have some time since retired from active participation in politics—driven by the force of necessity from the ranks of the Free Democratic press, to a calling which gives a better promise of bread to my family—1 cannot forbear to add my humble tribute of

encouragement and support in the difficult path you are treading. If I had been told that our Free Democratic you are treading.

If I had been told that our Free Democratic friends had organized a society for the capture and return of fugitive slaves, I should not have been more surprised than when I learned that they were flocking to the standard of a party whose creed makes the accident of birth the pretext for disfranchising a brother, and which, shunning the light of day, moves to its purposes in secresy and silence, and aspires to govern the nation by the petty decrees of a lodge room. Where else can we find doctrines or practices nearer our own antipodes? Where can Rame herself find better countenance? White blackbirds are patterns of consistency, compared with Know Nothing Free Democrats. To call a man a free anything, who is under the bondage of a secret cabal, is a ridiculous solecism. All that the most apprehensive imagination has ever dreaded of Papal tyranny and absolutism, finds its counterpart in this new hierarchy. It cuts off recusants for heresy, with a sternness as unpitying as the Inquisition in its reddest days. What business have the haters of tyranny, and especially of spiritual tyranny, with such a communion? Just as much as Kossuth has in the Cabinet of Nicholas.

I hope our Massachusetts, Free Democrats

hope our Massachusetts Free Democrats I hope our Massachusetts Free Democrats will take care to avoid the fate of the foolish bird, which, trying to imitate an eagle by carrying off a sheep, got his feet fixed fast in the wool, and was broiled for somebody's supper shortly after. The names talked of for high places do not resemble any ever heard in the roll-call of Liberty, but have long been familiar in the arms. the enemy's camp.
Sad am I to say it, but it is too true, that

en in our front rank, men with national reputations, men we have sworn by, are bowing to Gesler's hat. I hope, if by this means they reach the seats of power they once held, with no shadow on their backward path, they will show by their works that the trammels they have voluntarily assumed are not strong enough to fetter their souls. Yours, BREAK UP.

BLOOMINGTON, IND., Jan. 17, 1855. printed in the Union. I don't agree with you in all you say about the Know Nothings; but, sir, how supremely mean a man must be to order his paper stopped, because he and you can't think slike upon all things? The Era and Tribune are doing great good here, and will make all things right by the next election. Mark

INTERNAL SLAVE TRADE.

The ratio of increase of the whole slave por lation, from 1840 to 1850, is stated at 28.87 But this, be it recollected, is the average ratio. Of course, the ratio is far greater in Virginia, where the climate is mild, the labor light, and the treatment comparatively kind, than on the cotton, rice, and sugar plantations of the South It a well-ascertained fact, that slaves employed in the cultivation of sugar do not increase. On the contrary, after the abolition of the African slave trade, there was a constant decrease in the number of slaves in the British sugar islands; and now, in the State of Louisiana there is no increase of slaves except by imporation. Hence, if the average ratio is 28.87, it is a very moderate estimate that the natural ratio in North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, must be at least 30 per cent. Now, what are the facts? In the last ten years, the ratio of increase

Maryland, 0.07 per cent.

Maryland, 0.07 per cent.

Delaware, decrease, 12.09 per cent.

North Carolina, increase, 17.38 per cent. Do we ask what has become of the slave hus disappearing from these States? The mporting States. Thus, in the last ten years, laves have increased in— Georgia, 35.85 per cent. Missouri, 50.10 per cent.

Mississippi, 58.74 per cent.
Mississippi, 58.74 per cent.
Arkansas, 136.26 per cent.
In various other States, the increase is bove the average ratio. Hence we see that

here is a prodigious transfer of slaves; or, i other words, a vast internal slave trad slaves of Virginia, Maryland, and South Caroli na, supposing them to increase in the ratio 0 per cent. since 1840, would, In 1850, have amounted to Whereas, they number only

Exported - - 168,589 Should these slaves average \$500 a head

we have a receipt by these three States, or \$8,429,450 yearly, for their staple article of export.—Tribune. New HAMPSHIRE .- Hon. Ralph Metcalf hav

New Hampshire.—Hon. Ralph Metcalf having been notified by ex-Gov. Colby, Paul R. George, (ign't that a queer combination of names?) and Ruel Durkee, that he has received the American nominotion for Governor of New Hampshire, has written a letter accepting the nomination. After expressing his thanks to the Convention, Mr. Metcalf goes on to say:

"The party nominating me I believe to be tree."

nomination. After expressing his thanks to the Convention, Mr. Metcalf goes on to say:

"The party nominating me I believe to be trally American, based upon American principles, to be carried out and sustained by Americans alone; and that the time has come when it is inexpedient and even dangerons to intrust the control of, or even a participation in, the administration of our national or local dovernments to those of foreign birth, who must necessarily be ignorant, in a great degree, of the nature and character of our republican institutions, and who mostly profess a religion at the head of which stands a foreign potentate, and the spirit and influence of which is wholly incompatible with them.

"The facilities with which foreigners may become naturalized by our laws, and with which frauds may be committed, seem to render a revision of them necessary.

"Believing such views to be in full accordance with those of the American party, I accept the nomination thus tendered me, and will give my aid in sustaining and promoting its principles, whenever and wherever I can do so.

"I am well aware there are other questions of importance now agitating the public mind, upon which it may not be improper for me ou this occasion to express my opinion. I allude, in particular, to the subject of Slavery and the

"I am decidedly opposed to the furthe extension of Slavery. I deem the Missour Compromise, so called, to have been a solemn compact between the free and the slaveholdin States and as solemnly and morally bindin

eign nations; and that the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, so far as it repeals that Compromise, was a violation of the compact and a great wrong upon the free States, and that they will be fully justified in not yielding an acquiescence therein, and in insisting upon its unconditional restoration.

"In relation to the Temperance question, I am convinced that some more efficient law than we now have for the suppression of the unlicensed sale of spiritnous liquors, is necessary, and at all times I would most readily co-operate with the friends of such a measure in the passage of any law (constitutional of course) that would promote so salutary an effect.

"I have the pleasure to be, gentlemen, with great respect, your friend and servant,"

IMMIGRATION FOR 1854.

There arrived at the port of New York during the year just closed 307,639 emigrants, of whom 168,723 were Germans, and 80,200 Irish. The immigration at the same port last year was 284,945. The following is a comparative table of emigration from the year 1847 to 1854, inclusive. It will be seen that in 1852 and 1853 the German exceeded the Irish, although in the aggregate for the gight years the latter is in the aggregate for the eight years the latter is in the excess. In the year 1854 the German emigration has been double that of the Irish.

Table of German and Irish Emigration 53,180 52,946 98,061 112,691 1849 55,705 45,535 1851 60.883 163,256 118,131 118,011 1852 110,644 113,161 - 168,723 80,200 684,654 853,484

MORTALITY OF 1854.—The Philadelphia Br etin gives a table, prepared from the weekly nortality reports, of the deaths during the year 1854, in the four chief cities of the East—Phil adelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Boston. The totals are—Philadelphia, 11,811; New York, 28,458; Baltimore, 5,738; Boston 4,418. [We incorporate with this table, extracted from one of our contemporaries, the bills of mortality of Washington city.] The deaths from various

	Phila-	New	Balti-	Bos-	Wash
	delphia	. York.	more	ton.	ington
onsumption	- 1,359	2,990	931	769	134
onvulsions	- 695	2,327	122	151	70
nolera	- 601	2,459	2	255	1
iolera infantum	- 633	1,455	393	81	90
iolera morbus -	- 126	291	129	26	4
archœa	- 211	1,106	46	54	26
vsentery	- 443	827	253	147	31
arlet Fever	- 1ú2	484	252	64	42
phus and typho	id				
lever	- 166	504	114	102	24
flammation of th	16				
lungs	- 56	1.152	151	249	60
nall pox	- 37	425	29	117	4
arasmus	- 439	1,398	9	99	12
ill-born	- 529	1,549	345	-	54
ther diseases -	- 6,924	11,510	2,962	2,304	657
	-	-	-		-
Total	- 11,811	23,458	5,738	4,418	1,209
Under five years	- 5,874	15,593	2,887	1,987	597

THE POPULATION OF IRELAND .- According to the official census, just published, the population of Ireland for the years named was as follows - 8,050,609 | 1844 - -- 8,091,902 1845 - -8,133,408 | 1846 -- 8.175.124 | 1851 - - 6.551.970 8,217,055

In 1805 the population was 5,395,456. gradually increased until 1847, and between that period and 1851 the diminution amounted to nearly 2,000,000.

nowever. We have had a Know Nothing Order here, but, sir, it is smashed up—gone by the board. The Era and New York Tribunc are decidedly the favorite papers here. They are this day more read, and greater favorites with the people of this county, than any other papers.

WHAT THE ABOLITIONISTS ARE MAD ABOUT.—A friend recently from Washington has related to us a little incident that transpired a short time ago in the Senate Chamber, and which made some amusement among the members.

Mr. Gillette, our Senator, sits near to Toombout. WHAT THE ABOLITIONISTS ARE MAD ABOUT.

either superannuated or supernumerary. There were forty-two deaths among the travelling preachers during the year. The number of local preachers reported is 6,149. The total amount of missionary contributions reported from the conferences is \$229,049.

ADVANCEMENT IN LIFE.-The late Dr. Kitto. ADVANCEMENT IN LIFE.—The late Dr. Kitto, when a boy, was removed from a workhouse, to become an apprentice to a shoemaker. His master was a coarse tyrant. The poor boy appealed to the magistrates. His written statement was marked by a striking propriety of sentiment and diction. The indentures were cancelled, and he returned to the workhouse to him a welcome refuge. He was not idle there. In 1823, his talents and capabilities being better understood, he was enabled, by the kindness of two gentlemen of the neighborhood, to publish a small volume of essays and letters, and was placed in a position less unfavorable to self-

improvement. A Good Watchman.—On Monday forenoon, a small dog named "Watch," belonging to a man in Hanover street, came into the Chief of Police's office and walked gravely up to the clerk, with the following note in his mouth:

"Mr. Chief of Police: Please grant me a new license, and oblige a former licensed dog." Watch.

The clerk, Dr. H. G. Barrows, made out new license, which Mr. Watch received with a bark of delight, and then, with a wag of his tail as an adieu, trotted off, holding the paper firmly in his mouth.—Mail.

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A word for everybody, but especially for that most pitiable of all human beings, the man, woman, or child, when has nothing to do. Its author, Margaret M. Brewster, is, we believe, a Scotch lady, and she writes with an enrestness and practicainess that furnishes a good illustration of the lesson she teaches.—Norton's Gazcits.

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the resson she leaches.—Norton's Gazette.

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ed.—Courier.

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A WORD WITH OUR FRIENDS.

TO-DAY the EVENIN POST-enters upon the FIFTY-THERD year of its existence. Its history reaches back almost to the sources of our constitutional existence, and its columns since then have more or less faithfully reflected for more than half a century the growth of our national power, and the marvellous multiplication and prosperity of our people.

The occurrence of another anniversary furnishes a suitable certainty for remuding our friends in all norts of the able occasion for remuding our friends in all norts of the The occurrence of another anniversary furnishes a suitable occasion for reminding our friends in all parts of the United States, who appreciate oue efforts to make a useful and acceptable paper, that we are greatly dependent upon their kind offices and timely commendation in quarters where our paper is not known, and that we must look to them for a renewal of obligations which we have heretofore had occasion time and again to acknowledge. Though we have no great faith in the hereditary virtues of newspapers, we feel that the past history of the Eventual Properties of the properties

mide some amusement among the members.

Mr. Gillette, our Senator, sits near to Toombs, of Georgia, and they frequently pass a good in humored joke. A few morning ago, just before the Senate was called to order, while several of the members were standing near, Toombs said to Gillette: "They say, Gillette, that you ability of the members were standing near, Toombs said to Gillette: "They say, Gillette, that you ability of the members were standing near, Toombs said to Gillette: "They say, Gillette, that you ability of the same periods in the several of the same periods in the general flag of the same periods in 1854 were 4.322 for the week ending on Wednesday, was but 1,764, making a total for January of 1,682. The arrivals for the same periods in 1854 were 4.322 for the week, and 15,614 for the month. The falling off for the month has been nearly one hundred per cent. In 1855, as compared with 1854, and the immigration for January, 1854, was very small in comparison with the ensuing months of the year; and when, remarks the New York Courier, it is remembered that late advices from Europe state that there are but few steerage passengers offering, it will be perceived that there is good ground to anticipate that—nuless something should happen which is not expected—the immigration for January, 1855, as compared with 1854, and the immigration for January, 1855, or the same periods in 1855 as compared with 1854, and the immigration for January, 1855, was very small in comparison with the ensuing months of the year; and when, remarks the New York Courier, it is remembered that late advices from Europe state that there are but few steerage passengers offering, it will be perceived that there is good ground to anticipate that—nuless something should happen which is not expected—the immigration for January, 1855, or which 4,814 are effective, the remainder being preachers in the several conferences is 5,483, of which 4,814 are effective, the remainder being preachers in the several conferences is 5,483, of which 4,814 a

reliable reports of lis transactions.

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The present critical state of European affairs will reder these publications unusually interesting during forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground, tween the hastily-written news items, crude speculation and flying rumors, of the daily journal, and the ponder Tome of the future historian, written after the living intest and excitement of the great political events of the tishall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals treaders must look, for the only really intelligible and rable history of current events; and, as such, in addit to their well-established literary, scientific, and theoleal character, we urge them upon the consideration of reading public.

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Dots or Webs before the sight, Feverand dull pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and evers. Pains in the side, back chest the skin and eyes, Pains in the side, back, check, the skin and eyes, Pains in the side, back, check, limbs, &c., Sudden flushes of beat, Burning in the flesh, Constant imaginings of evil, and Great Depression of spirite, can be effectually cured by

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Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

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Possessing great virtues in the rectification of disease of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the mot searching power in weakness and affections of the dispetive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and

searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant.

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Yours, respectfully, John R. Corv, Dr. C. M. Jackson. No. 12 Lagrange Place.
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HAVING received my Letters Patent for an improved method of Dressing Millatones, I am now prepared to furnish Machines to Millers and Mill Owners.

I will guaranty that any practical Miller can, at the first trial, if he will try, dress a pair of Burn is half the time that he can do it with the common

I will guaranty that any practical Miller can, at the first trial, if he will try, dress a pair of Burs in half the time that he can do it with the common hand-pick now in use; and that the work done by the machine shall be better than can be done by nine out of ten of the best handlers of the common pick. The machine makes a clean, clear, thread-like mark and does not brittle up nor break the face of the stens. It can be controlled at the will of the operator, instantly to make the most delicate lick or one with the forge of ten pounds, if required. Every practical Miller knows that a stone is only required to be dressed where the proof staff indicates. This can be done by the machine, no matter how brittle or tender, or how close and hard the face or place on the stone may be, the operator can face it down, or teuch as lightly as he pleases. There are three very good reasons for trying them:

First. With fair use, the machine will last twenty years. Second. It is complete within itself, and will not take five minutes, nor cost five conts to try it. Third. I give with the machine thirty tools, or pick blades, which will last any two pair of stones, to be dressed twice a week, for two years, and then any good smith can replace them for twenty-five cents apiece.

I have used this machine in my mill for nearly fourteen months, to dress both the face and the far rows of two pair of four feet French Burrs, and there has been no hand-pick used on them in all that time. I know that I make a good yield, and I think the reputation of my mill warrant me in saying that I turn out a first-rate article of Flour.

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Address

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O'Fallon Mills, St. Louis, Missouris, Br. Louis, Missouris, April 25, 1854.

This is to certify that I have been employed in the PFallon Mills for the last ten months, as Miller, during which time I have had a fair opportunity of leafing Mr. J. G. Shands's Patent Millstone Dresser. I

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WAGER A Tale of Saxon Slave The Count. If thou be h

For several days a

Guendolen and her

verdurer of Kentmer

had been afloat sin ands, began to incre of strangers seen at or in the scattered ha everything, but then observation, asking swering none, and lea on the minds of all were thus squandered lake country, as spic rauding band, but cer These individuals bor it was said, or affini seemed to have any tween them, yet the ment, wherever they they ordinarily did were all acting on a common purpose, how purpose. And widely a maimed beggar, do of St. James of Con had crossed the se vowing that he had l guinary conflict with besieging Jerusalem phat; a second was gay wares for the vi fabrics—lawns from broideries of Ind, for ers; another seemed

dent, since, his to

gave token of very nd filth.

Nearly a week h to the castle of Sir the bailiff, in person, dal, which lay abou mere and the bay, th completely armed, ha tleman apparently o town about mid-day, d night for man and h o unarmed riders, try. In any part of great roads, this woulder or surmise; for were to be seen on every day, few person without weapons of the seen of the were indeed rend prevalence of priva tilities, which were tween the proud b bickerings and strife In these wild rura quite different, when access and egress t the mountains, but either for trade or tra

of approach from that Carlisle, already town tude, lying but a fer vast and gloomy fell by the blindest of pa herds and outlaws, the passes, such as that mailraise, famous to savage grandeur. I it were visiters to se priories in the lowe ness Abbey, Calder A Gleaston Castle, the ings, Rydal, the sp cliffes, this fortalice head, and some stro and Cliffords, yet fart stituting in the who cumference of fifty r ever seen in these sec So it was in this did it appear to Sir where he held his co he put off the eveni should have heard into all the circums Then commending tion, he dismissed him speed home again, dal whither he had ous attention ever a sharp eye on pect himself in the b This done, he reta as if nothing had occ he was indeed doub

the manor and sher merely whispering to in the saddle within a messenger, to have
the lake, opposite to
at the board-head,
right, and the young ed joyously, and qua pure light wines of Gi ing on hand that nigh battlements, before ever, as supper was on the told Guendolen, wi

spear-breaking; were meet him spear to spe on with me, too, for parted, as he shall do see not how to force i me, silly minion, and go arm me." And the stout old cabinet, whence he desarmed cap-a-pie in cha having yet come into casque on his head, hang about his neck, a word crossing, his who